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EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT



EDUCATION ISSUE

MAY - JUNE
1959
VOLUME XIX - NUMBER 3

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION — NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, INC.



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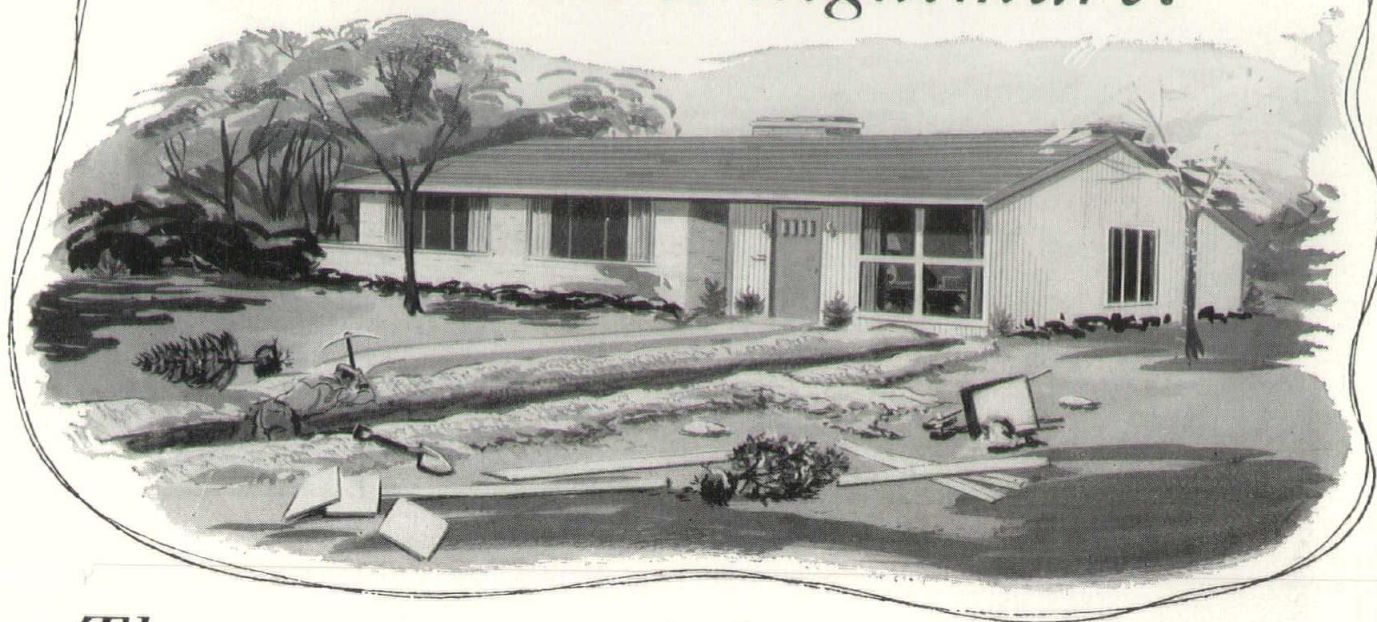
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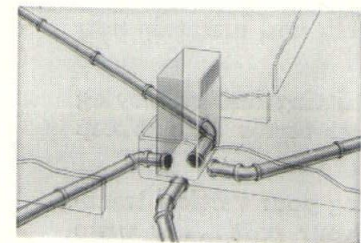


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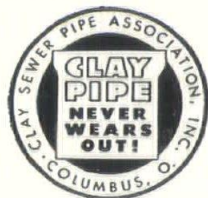
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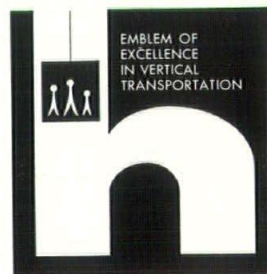
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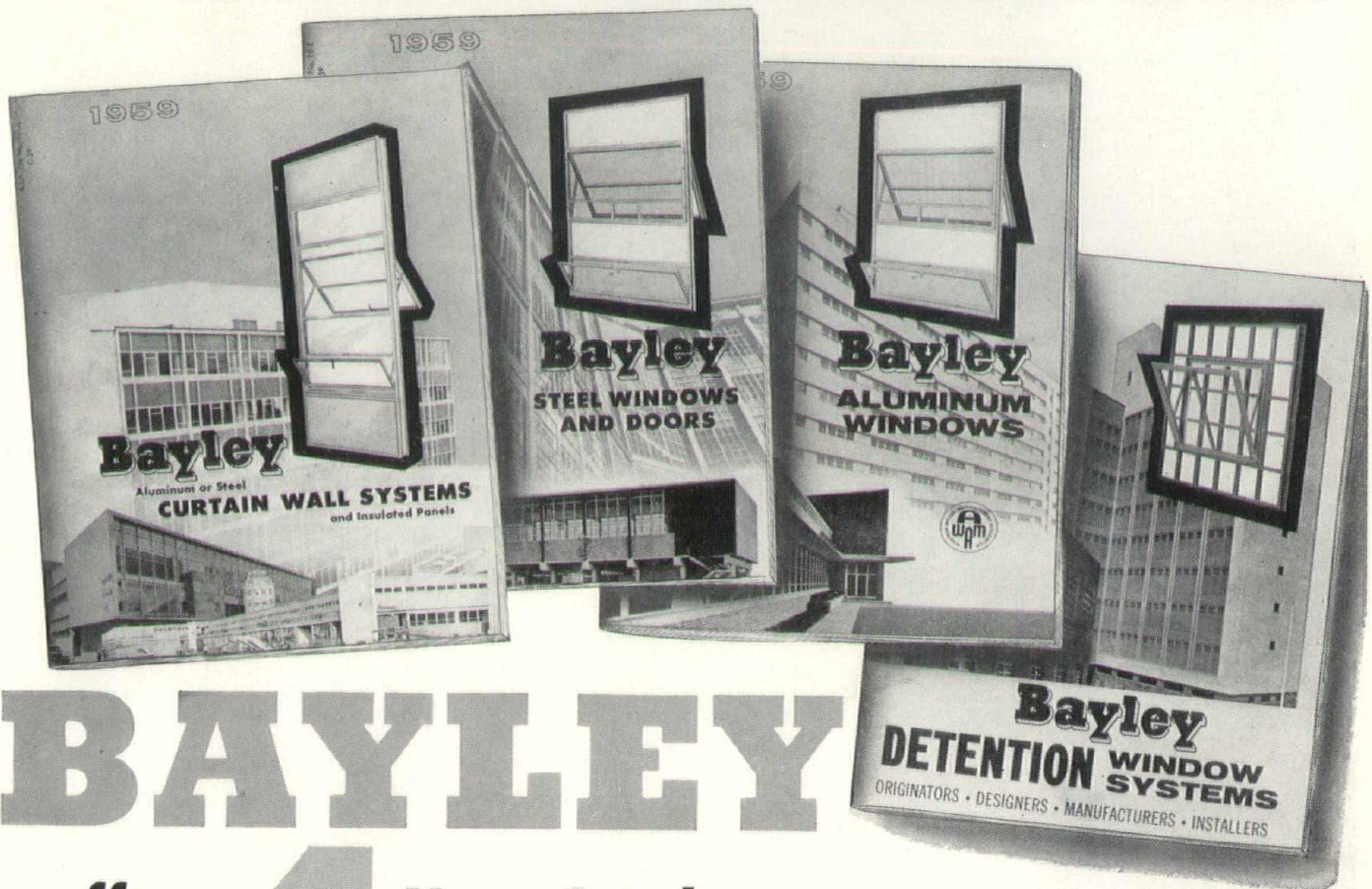
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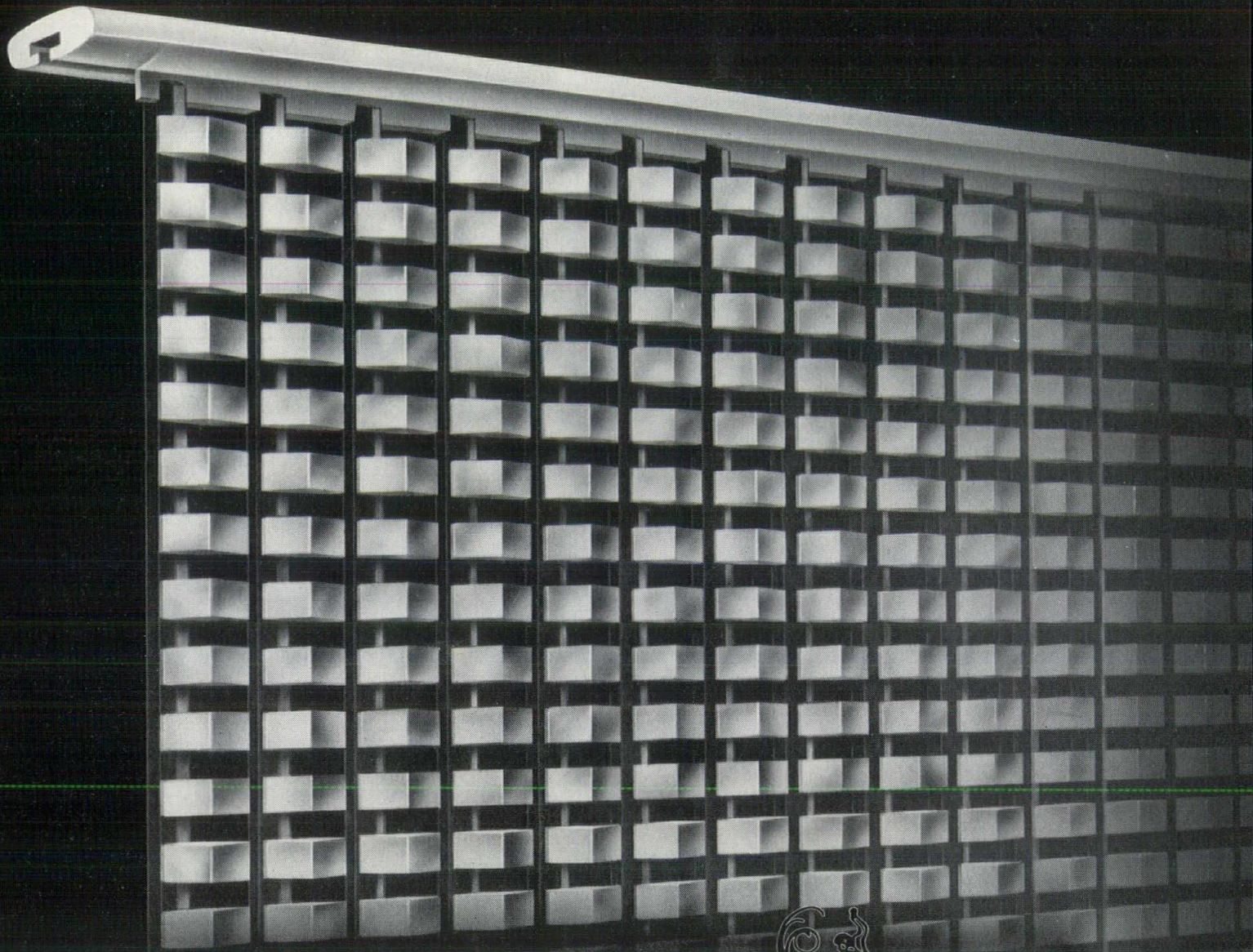
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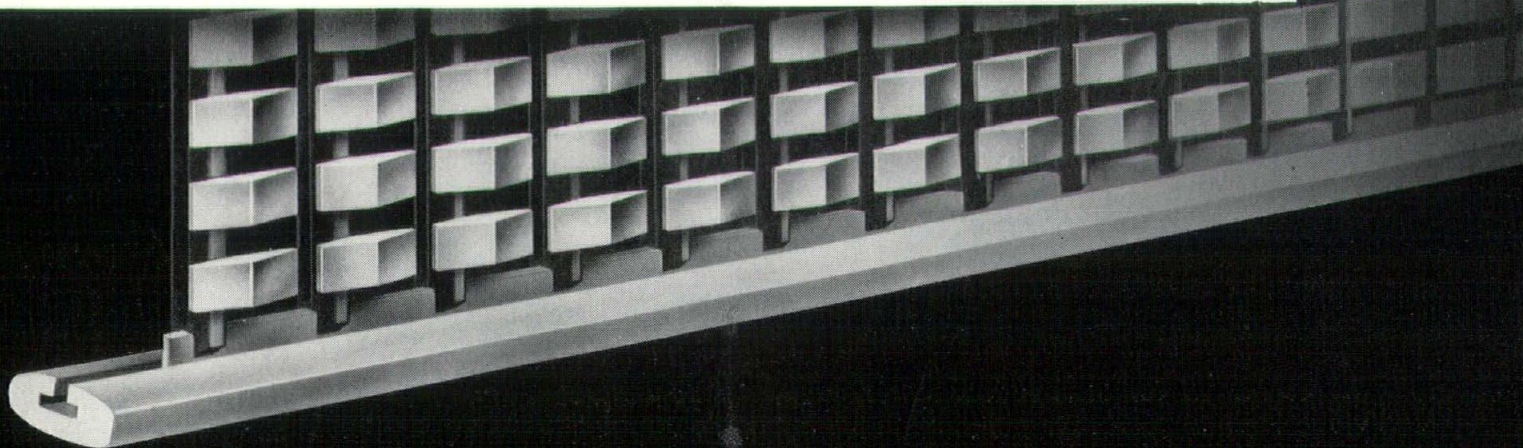


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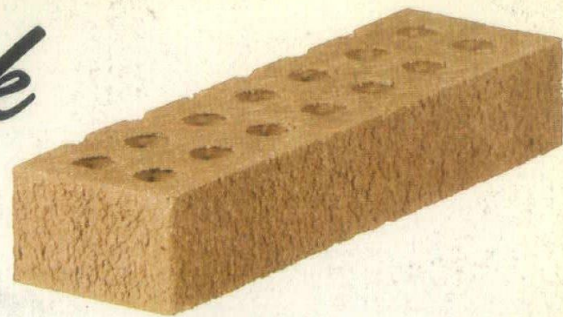
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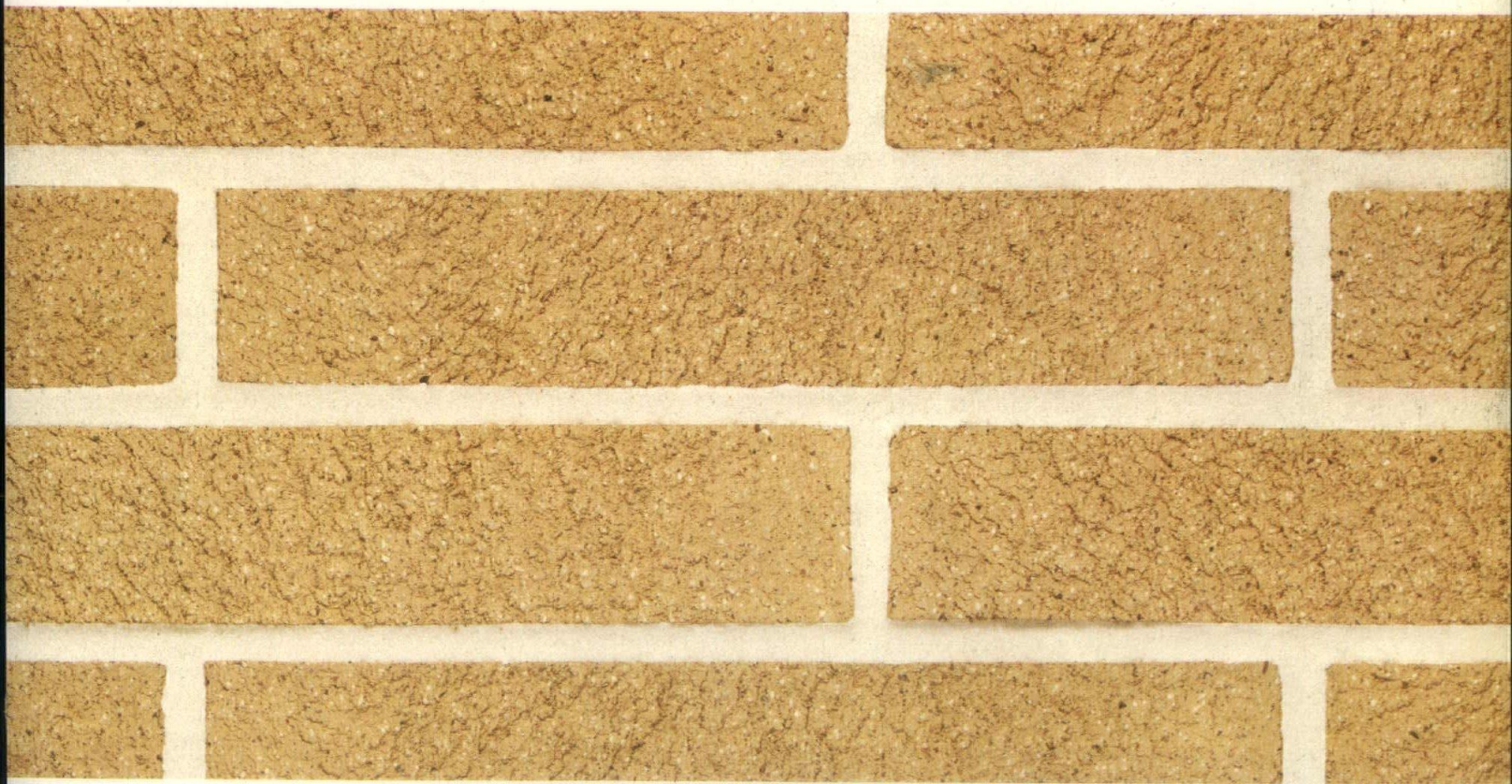
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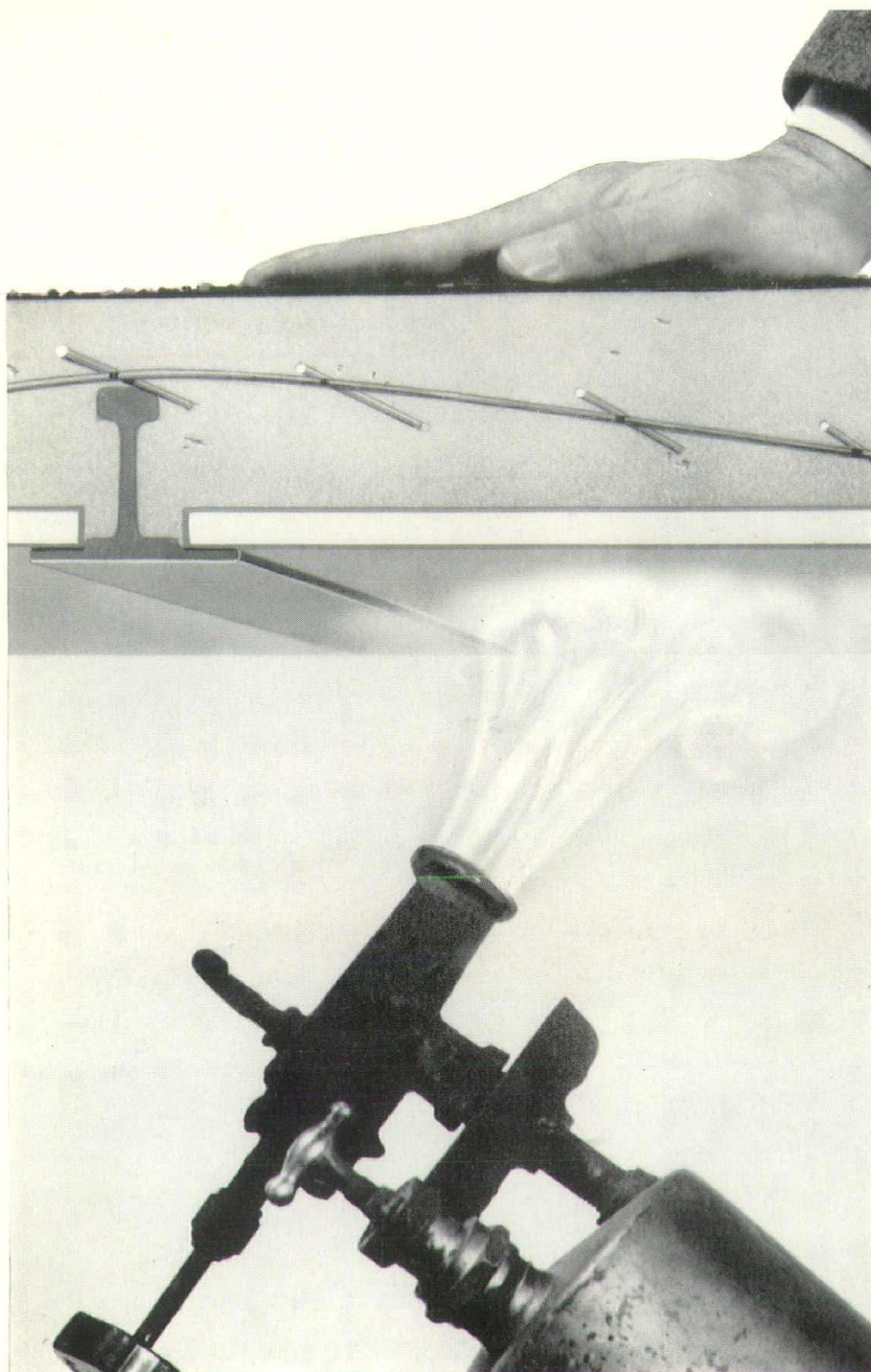
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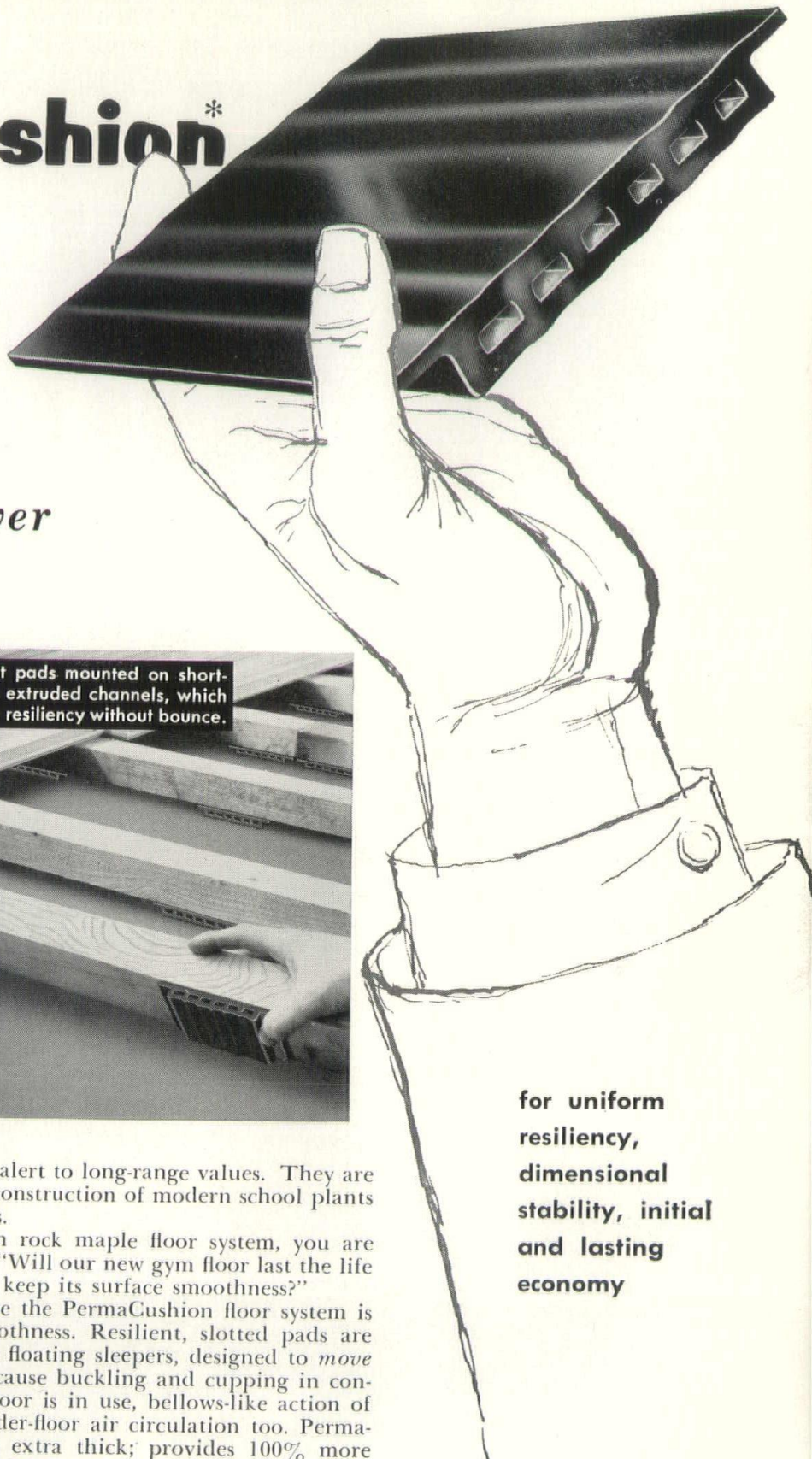
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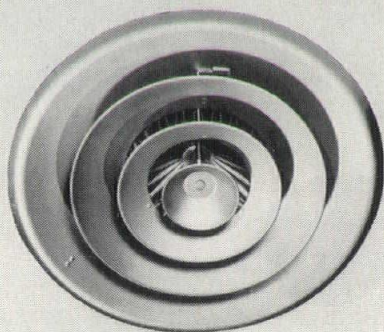
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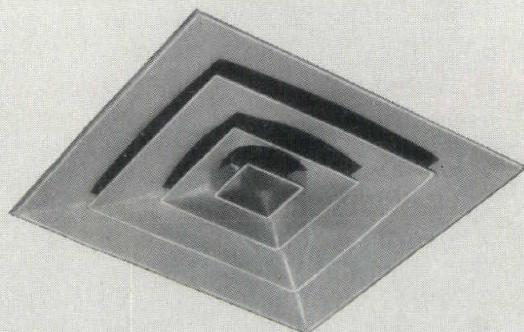
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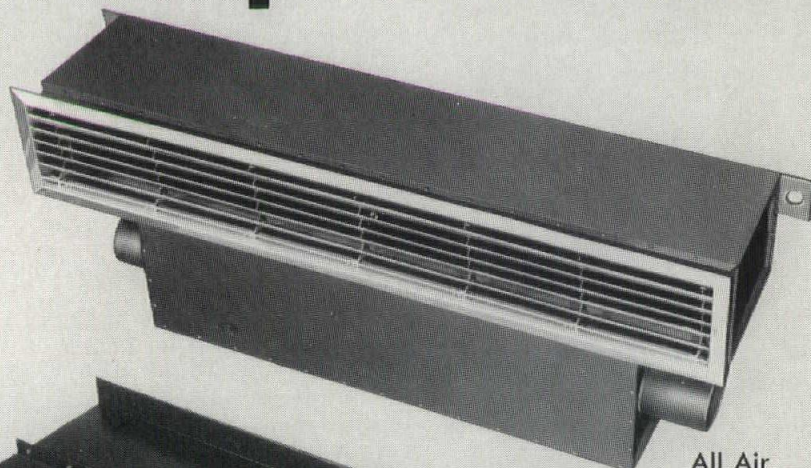
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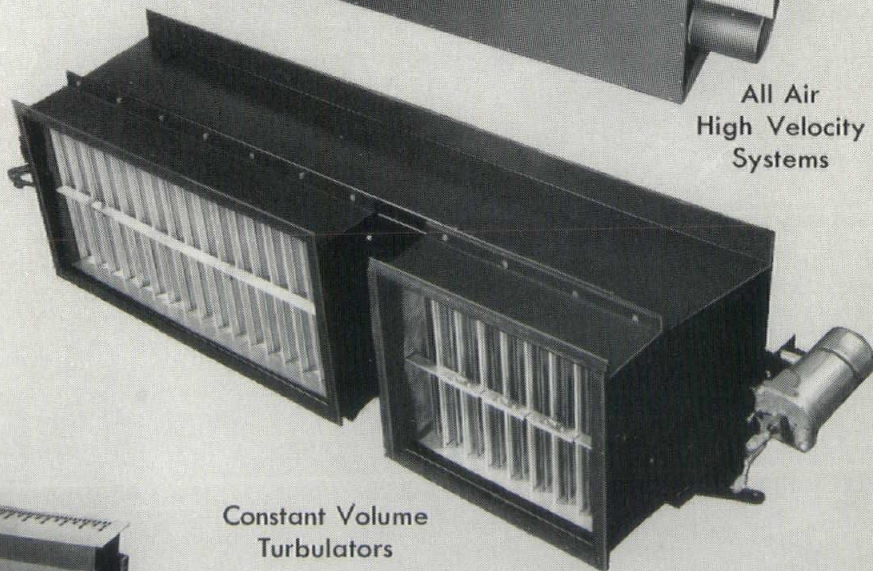
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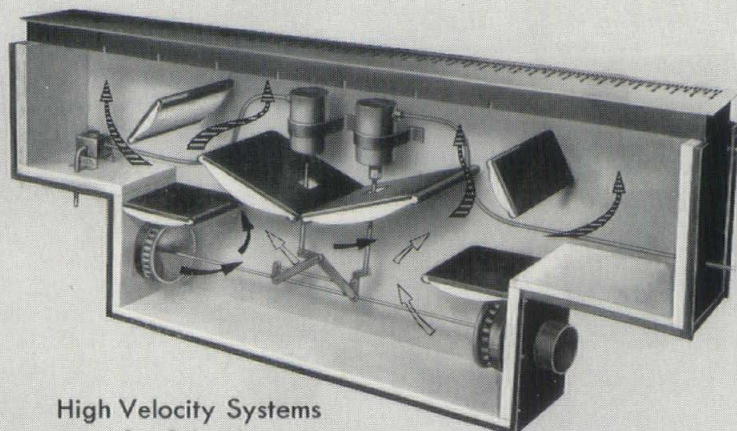
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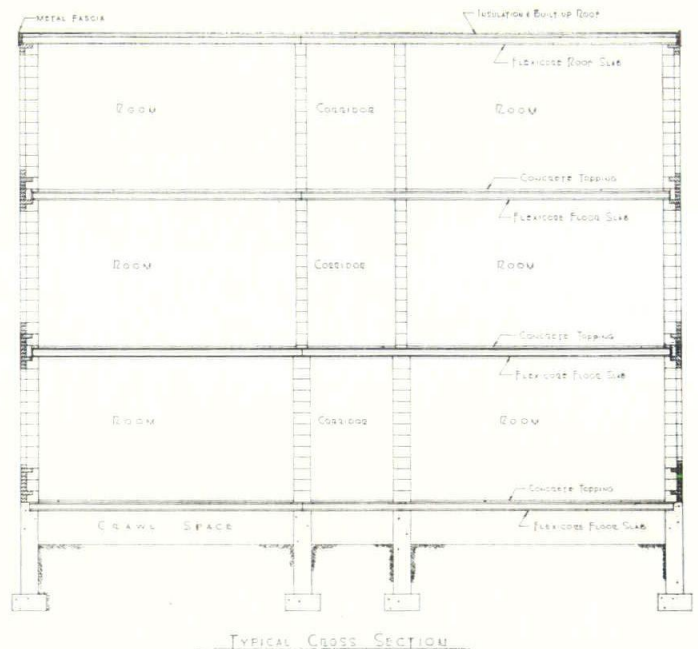
1 at Brockport State Teachers College, Waasdorp and Northrup, Rochester, architects.

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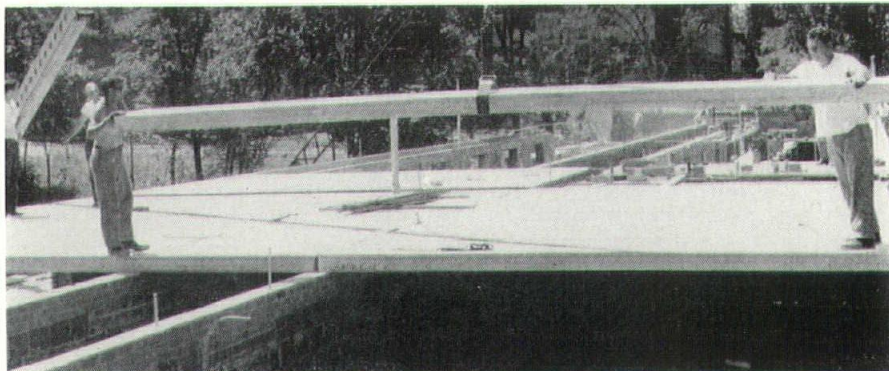
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ON THE COVER

Aerial view of the new East High School, Rochester, New York. Architects: Faragher and Macomber. Story on Page 20.

The State Association does not hold itself responsible for the opinions expressed by contributors to the "Empire State Architect". Your comments are solicited.

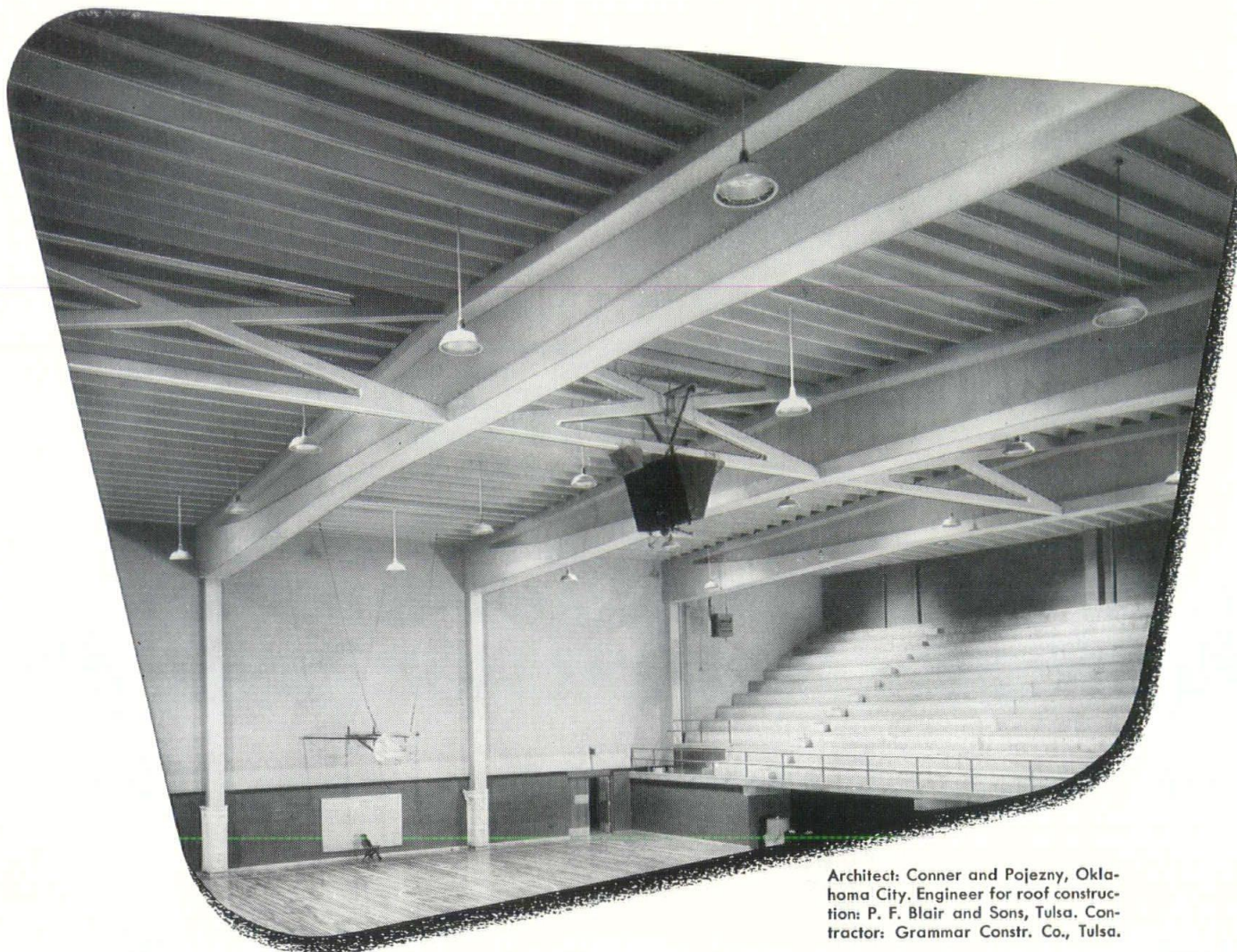
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Rochester, New York



Architect: Conner and Pojezny, Oklahoma City. Engineer for roof construction: P. F. Blair and Sons, Tulsa. Contractor: Grammar Constr. Co., Tulsa.

Only four precast, prestressed concrete beams used in roof of 100' x 130' gymnasium

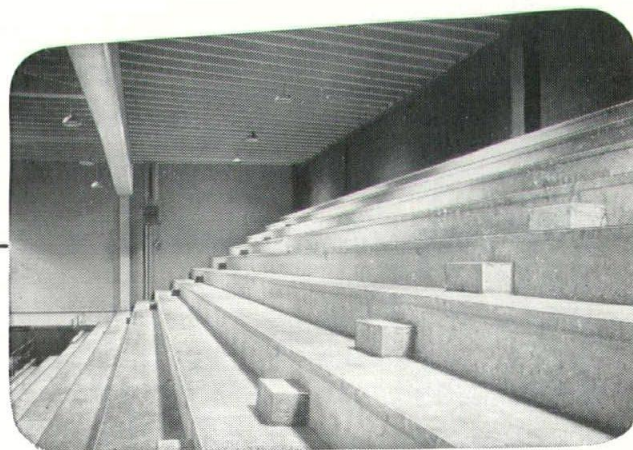
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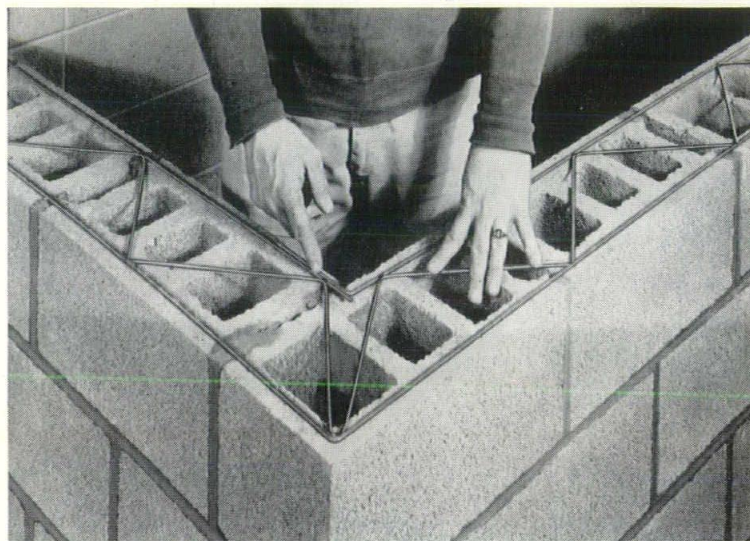
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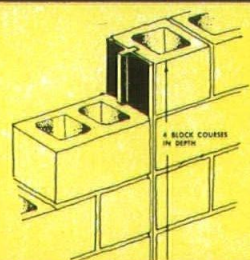
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FROM THE DESK OF THE PRESIDENT

The practice and ethics of practice of architecture throughout the State of New York, as elsewhere, varies widely. This is true whether the architect practices as a private professional or to a greater or lesser extent in the service of government or of private and public institutions. In spite of, or because of this, it is inevitable that there be certain standards, rules and procedures in the interest of unity of the architectural profession throughout the State.



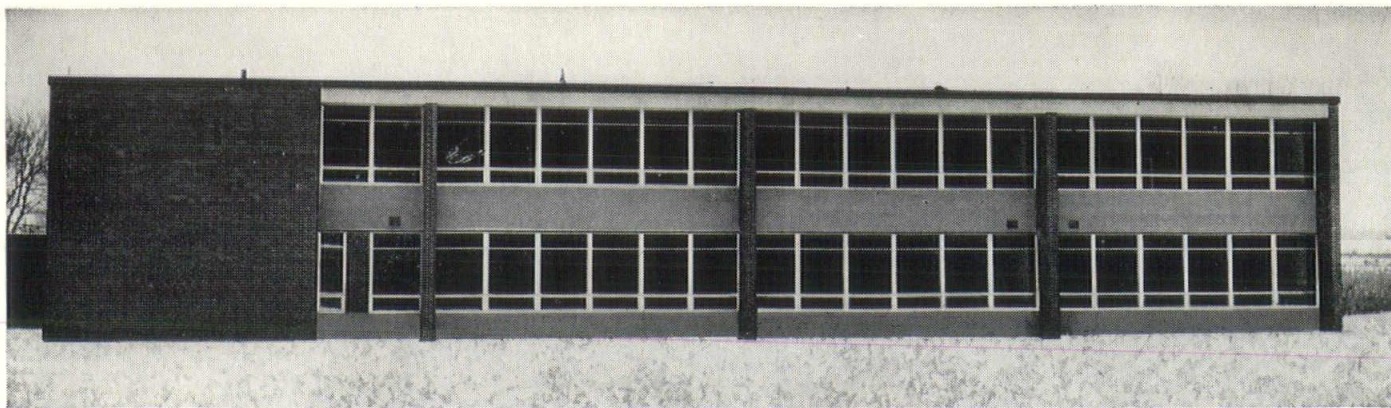
Recognizing the complex nature of their work, architects cannot work alone to secure the legal protection the profession needs in order to function properly and to ensure a high moral standard for the profession. Apart from the legal enactments, only a state-wide grouping of similar component organizations can attain similar aims and objectives.

The New York State Association of Architects in furthering and facilitating the free exchange of ideas between architects throughout the State, irrespective of geographical boundaries or various local limitations, has established the formation of architectural practices and doctrines. This could have been accomplished by a State organization dedicated to enrich and benefit all its component parts rather than the few.

Now, more than ever, in the light and knowledge of the ever increasing attempts to encroach upon the domain of the private practitioner and even to question his right to be engaged at all on certain public work, we must recognize the great necessity to present a single unified grouping, and to do so above political, economic or narrow geographical frontiers, or as small separate rivals facing each other across imaginary boundaries and spheres of interest. Our forefathers believed implicitly in Union—we can do no less.

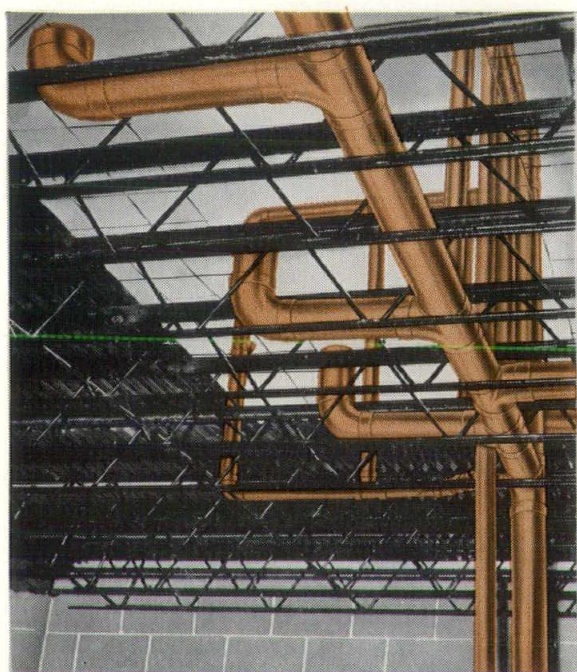
A large, stylized handwritten signature of Harry M. Prince in dark ink.

HARRY M. PRINCE, President
New York State Association of Architects, Inc.

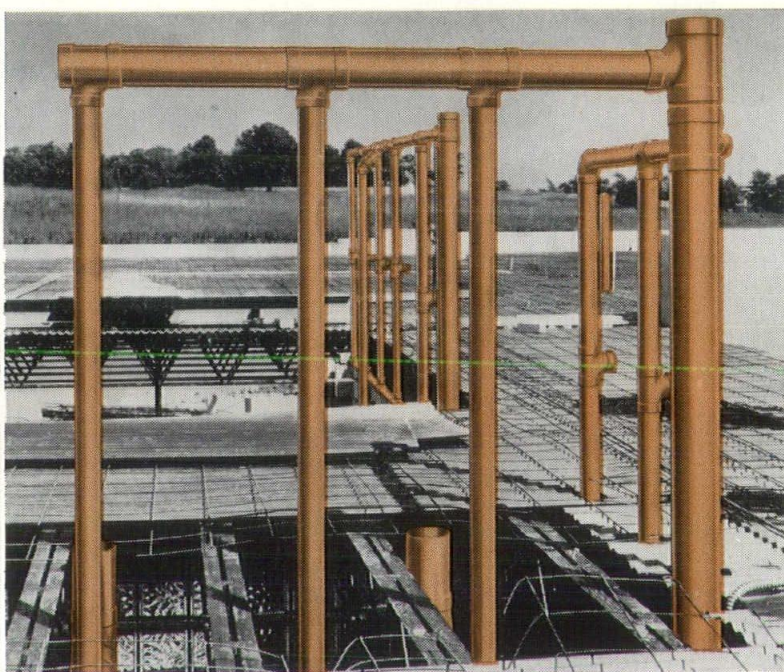


GOWER SCHOOL ADDITION, Hinsdale, Illinois. *Architect:* Wight & Schlaebitz, Downers Grove, Illinois.
Plumbing and heating contractor: Jerry & Phil's Plumbing & Heating, Inc., Brookfield, Illinois.

SUPERIOR **ALL-COPPER PLUMBING** IN THIS SCHOOL AT LOWER COST TO TAXPAYERS



COPPER SANITARY DRAINAGE LINES roughed-in among structural members at Gower School. This space-saving installation would have been impracticable with heavy, bulky pipe requiring threaded or caulked joints.



COPPER SANITARY DRAINAGE LINES for second floor lavatories at the Gower School. Light weight of copper tube and ease of making solder joints save many dollars on multiple installations like this. Compact assemblies eliminate wide plumbing walls, give greater usable floor area.

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because their consistent fine quality and close tolerances makes our work easier and keeps the job costs within our estimates."

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FROM THE EXECUTIVE DESK AT 441

The Committees Report Progress

A year ago in this publication, I titled my column, "A Report on Progress." Webster's dictionary defines progress as a "movement forward," a "going ahead." But no forward movement can be accomplished without a backward glance. Let's take a look at the Committees of N.Y.S.A.A. and see what has been happening.

The various Committees of N.Y.S.A.A. have done and are doing a tremendous job in their respective fields. I can give you a few illustrations. Just recently the Legislative Committee concluded one of its best years on legislation. In fact, all Committees can point to many achievements in which, supported by our constituent membership, they were completely successful. The engineering corporate practice bills, thanks to their efforts, never reached the floor of either house in the Legislature. The standard school stock plan bills, which if they had been enacted would have dealt a serious blow to the architectural profession, did not prevail due to the alertness of the Committee after one of the bills had passed the Assembly. The Assembly, as well as the Senate bill, was defeated in the Senate Education Committee.

Another sample of progress. The Education and Professional Practice Committees did yeoman work in preventing the lowering of admission standards for licensing of architects and made possible the tightening of Board of Regents' rules on disciplinary proceedings. Incidentally, the Committee on Ethics and Professional Practice has conducted an all-year campaign against violators of the State Education Law and has received fine cooperation from the Attorney General's office and the State Education Department.

The Labor Committee, State Building Code Committee, the Multiple Dwelling Law and Residence Law Committees all did their part in legislative matters that spelled out real progress for N.Y.S.A.A. The School Buildings Committee and the Committee on Architect and Government worked together in defeating legislation that would have barred private architects and engineers from being employed on public works projects. These were real but not unusual achievements for these hard-working Committees. The School Buildings Committee is currently engaged in the preparation of a report to the State Education Department on the question of school costs and needs—a topic of growing interest to the public and to the profession. Its findings will shed much light on this controversial subject.

Looking ahead is the Convention Committee which is making definite progress in the preparation and plans for the forthcoming 1959 Convention to be held at Whiteface Inn, Lake Placid, New York, October 8 to 10. We might add that the plans are being aided and abetted by the Westchester Chapter, which is the official host Chapter of the Convention, to a very high degree of efficiency. Both our commercial exhibits and architectural displays, we are informed, will be bigger and better than ever judging by the pre-Convention correspondence.

We must, of course, mention our Publication Committee, which is carefully watching and guiding the progress of EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT. We are certain that before many more months pass, our publication will be somewhere near the top in its field. Our thanks are due the Committee members, editorial staff, publisher, advertisers and contributors who are helping in the progress of the publication.

Finally, we are pleased to report two other "forward movements," which in a sense are related to each other. There will be no need to change the masthead of this column for the present, since both the office lease and the services of your Executive Director have been renewed for an extended period. The degree of permanence, we suspect, reflects some sort of progress. At least we like to think so.

Progress? We are all for it, especially when it benefits the membership of N.Y.S.A.A. through the activities of our committees.



A large, stylized handwritten signature of Joseph F. Addonizio.

JOSEPH F. ADDONIZIO, Executive Director
New York State Association of Architects, Inc.

EAST HIGH SCHOOL

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

FARAGHER & MACOMBER, *Architects*

MOORE & HUTCHINS, *Consulting Architects*

East High School is now under construction and occupancy for the fall of 1959 is planned. The Board of Education of the City of Rochester has not built a high school since 1932, but in its system has 9 high schools in addition to 42 elementary schools and has 42,675 children from kindergarten through high school enrolled in its program.

This new high school is replacing one of the same name located in a downtown area. It is located in the population center of the district it is to serve, on 26 acres, the largest plot of ground available, in a generally residential and commercial area about three miles from the center of the city. The site is bounded by two main traffic arteries; one east and west and one north and south, both having maximum public transportation available. The Rochester school system transports only orthopedic and severely retarded pupils.

The planning for this school started 10 years ago when it became apparent that a New East High School would be needed, and a Steering Committee

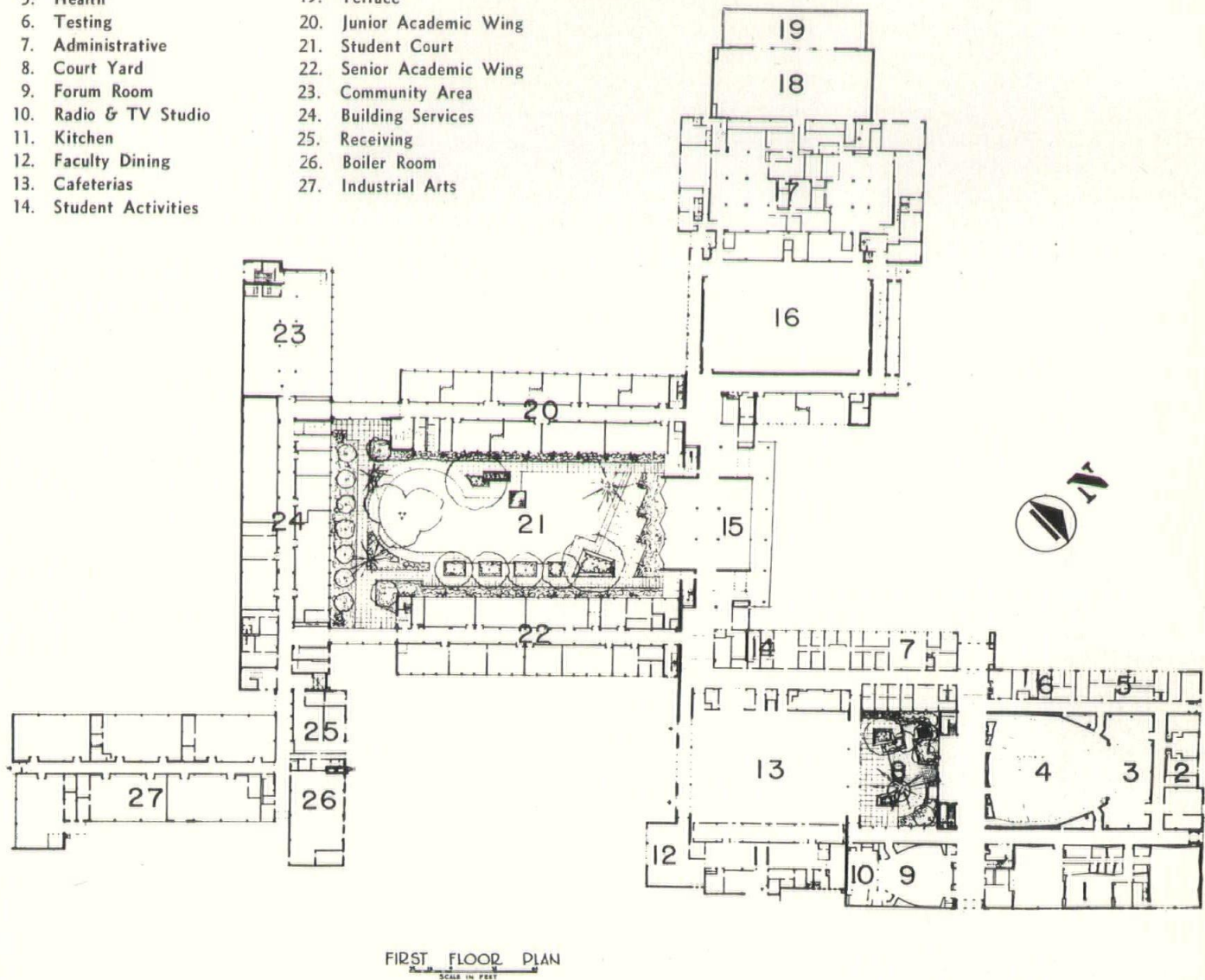
was set up in 1954 as an over-all co-ordinating agent for twenty-four committees. These twenty-four committees, with a membership of 259 members of whom 74 were lay members, have done a monumental amount of work culminating in a 167-page report and recommendations which were programmed and delivered to the Architects.

The basic program called for a school to house 2400 pupils by September 1959 with continuing increases into September 1963, split equally into Junior and Senior academic areas and common facilities for both for regular term school and summer school. The need for public schools to make their facilities available for late afternoon and evening recreation, adult evening classes, youth organizations meetings, and weekend and holiday groups was emphasized. To serve the community as a whole, the school and grounds are planned to take care not only of the day school health education program, but for community recreation as well. A Community Room is provided for exclusive



KEY

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Music Suite | 15. Commons Room |
| 2. Stage Services | 16. Double Gym |
| 3. Stage | 17. Locker Rooms |
| 4. Auditorium | 18. Pool |
| 5. Health | 19. Terrace |
| 6. Testing | 20. Junior Academic Wing |
| 7. Administrative | 21. Student Court |
| 8. Court Yard | 22. Senior Academic Wing |
| 9. Forum Room | 23. Community Area |
| 10. Radio & TV Studio | 24. Building Services |
| 11. Kitchen | 25. Receiving |
| 12. Faculty Dining | 26. Boiler Room |
| 13. Cafeterias | 27. Industrial Arts |
| 14. Student Activities | |



use of the public and is adjacent to the playing fields. The Pool is designed with a promenade terrace leading directly to the play fields for summer public use. The playing fields, the stadium and the generous parking areas are to be lighted for night use.

The Auditorium, to seat 1400, with a full stage and projection booths, a small forum room to seat 250, the cafeteria and the gymnasium will be convenient to parking areas and are located to interfere as little as possible with the rest of the school. Meeting rooms and storage areas are provided for youth groups for day or evening use.

The individual classrooms are to accommodate a maximum of 35 pupils, and there are alcoves in the academic classrooms for pupil conferences,

group work and for special studies. These alcoves include such additional features as map space, files, display and book shelves. All classrooms have been planned as "audiovisual classrooms" to provide for the ready use of all kinds of audiovisual materials: film strips, 2x2 slides, records, tape recordings, motion pictures, radio, closed and open circuit television. In each room are permanently mounted projection boards, eight electrical outlets, conduits for speaker cords from rear to front of room, audiovisual blinds, public address system speakers, and receptacles for television receivers.

Classroom use of audiovisual materials is serviced through an "instructional materials center" which includes the library. The IM Center provides

(Continued on page 38)

THOMAS A. EDISON JUNIOR-SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

ELMIRA HEIGHTS, NEW YORK

FUDGE & UNDERHILL, *Architects and Engineers*

The new centralized Thomas A. Edison junior-senior high school was designed to serve the complete secondary educational, administrative, and community needs of the growing suburb of Elmira Heights, N. Y., with complete facilities for a comprehensive instructional program for 750 junior and senior high school students; offices for the administrators of the school district; classroom and athletic areas, as well as meeting places such as the auditorium and cafeteria, for adult education and community functions.

The School Program

The purpose of Elmira's Edison school is to provide a well-rounded program for all its students, within limitations of required courses and available time. The guidance department has been accented with provision of two full-time counselors and adequate offices to help students obtain the greatest benefit from their school careers.

The seventh and eighth grades follow the standardized curriculum of the state education department; the four later years allow the senior high student electives in: mathematics, science, driver education, English, languages, citizenship education, industrial arts, physical education and health, business, art, music, and homemaking.

Space Provisions

To provide the instructional areas for these subjects, Edison offers 22 classrooms designed to make

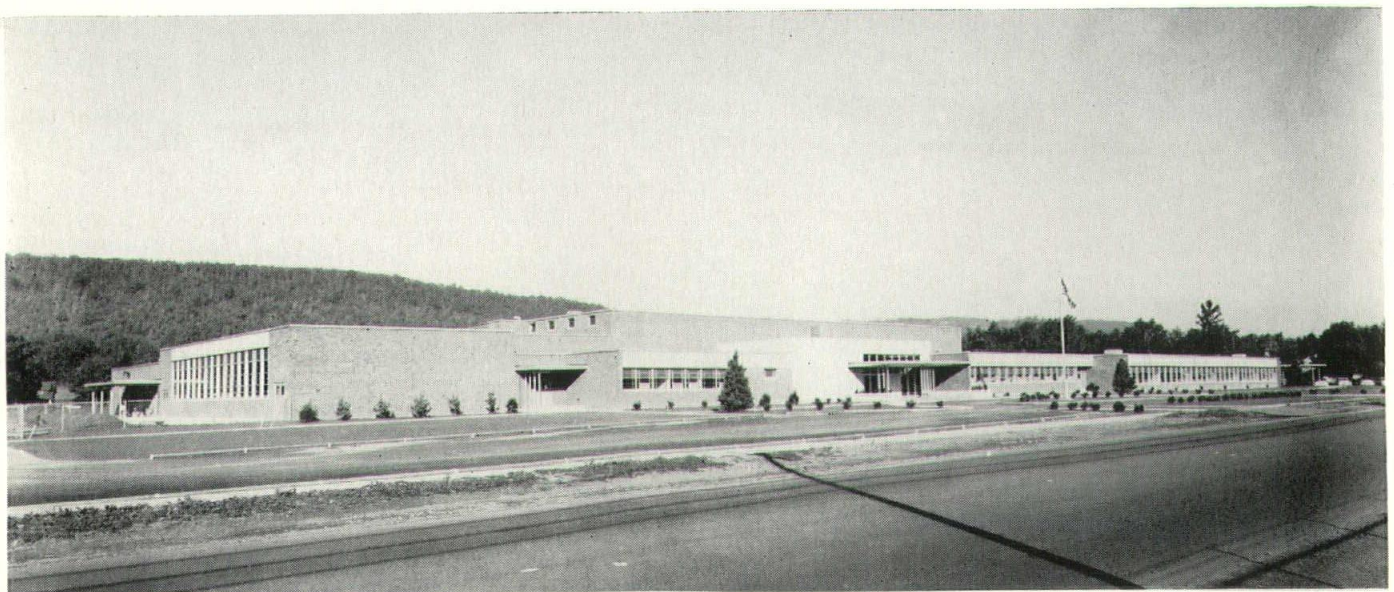
use of all natural lighting possible in the school's 'cloudbelt' climate.

The science department has special facilities for instruction in general science, biology, chemistry, physics, and earth science; the homemaking department in family foods (with five-unit kitchen), clothing, home living, and child care; the well soundproofed music department in band and chorus. Two large industrial-arts rooms offer accommodations for general shop, metalworking, woodworking, and cabinetmaking. A separate mechanical drawing laboratory has three mechanical drawing courses.

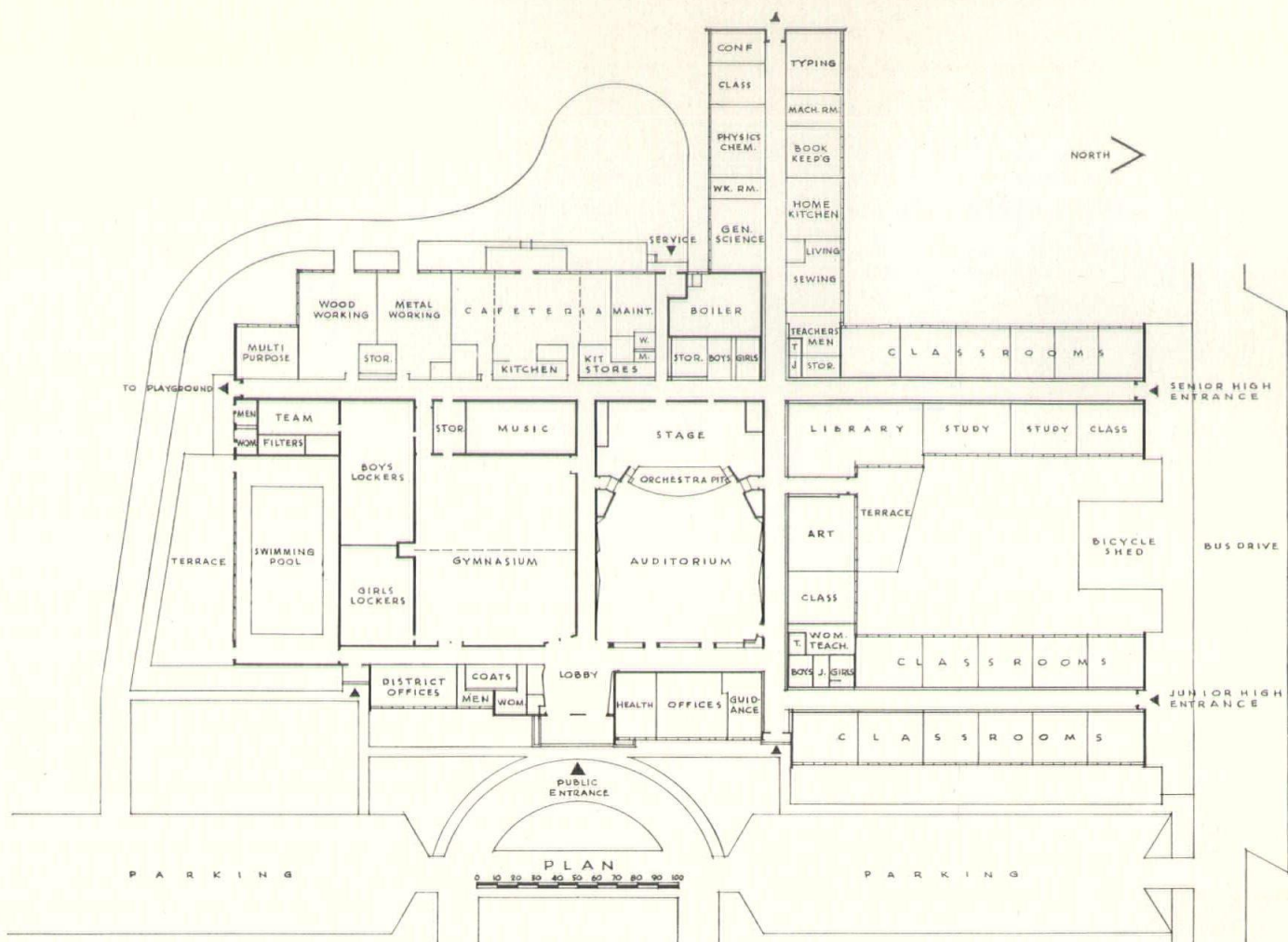
The Edison gymnasium has retractable bleachers that can seat up to 860 spectators. It can be divided by a partition into two separate areas serviced by modern locker and shower rooms for boys and girls. Latest equipment in the school's cafeteria aids in more efficient food service for a capacity of 250 students or adults in evening banquets.

The auditorium, as an extension of the school's speech department and as a gathering area for community functions, can seat 900 persons. The swimming pool also serves a dual purpose: to teach swimming and lifesaving to students and to serve community natatorium activities.

In addition, Edison has a library that can serve up to 90 junior and senior high school students; administrative offices for guidance, health, principal, and superintendent; and a board meeting



Brick in a mixed shade of soft reds is used on the exterior with aluminum sash and panels. The entrance unit is faced with cast stone.



The northeast classroom wing accommodates the junior high students and the two northwest wings, the seniors. Double art rooms, library, auditorium, gymnasium, etc., form a connecting area which serves both groups.

room. Adequate toilets for students and for teachers, a student store, and ample storage room complete the space provision in this compact school plant.

Physical Materials

The basic construction of the school is steel frame and masonry with a brick exterior and an aluminum and cast stone trim. The roof is a built-up type on long-span steel joists with a poured gypsum deck.

Front and rear ends of typical classrooms are prefabricated cement asbestos board partitions; side walls are painted cinder block and striated plywood; the floors are vinyl asbestos. Typical corridors have asphalt tile wainscots with painted cinder block above. Classroom and corridor ceilings are acoustical tile. The toilet rooms have ceramic tile floors and structural tile walls.

In special areas, the auditorium has a concrete floor with aisle carpeting, plastic wainscots and acoustical tile panels on the plaster walls and ceiling. The gymnasium has painted cinder block walls,

with wood wainscot, wood flooring, and acoustical tile baffles on roof trusses.

The majority of lighting in the plant is fluorescent. Heat is supplied by circulating hot water with unit ventilators.

Cost and Features

The total cost of the school was \$1,763,500. With a contract cost of \$1,202,480 for 98,830 square feet, the total contract per square foot was \$12.20.

Special features incorporated in this cost include: movable partitions at end of classrooms and nonbearing corridor partitions in classroom wings that will allow for flexibility in future use of space; pure vinyl tile on woodworking shop floor that will not damage dropped tools or be damaged by them; ceilings in locker and shower rooms, as well as in the kitchen, are perforated aluminum, allowing complete ventilation of rooms with fans above; double glazing above the seven-foot height of all classroom, corridor, and office partitions that will transfer light from other areas.

RESURRECTION ACADEMY

RYE, NEW YORK

ROBERT A. GREEN, *Architect*

PROBLEM:

To provide within the city limits of Rye, New York and a tight building equipment budget, a girl's high school accommodating approximately 400 students, complete with a combined auditorium-gymnasium. Also to blend the exterior design with the existing surrounding structures built of quality stone construction. Existing parish consists of a church, rectory, convent and a combined elementary and high school. The only available property consisted of a one acre parcel immediately behind the existing property. This site was further complicated by a rock condition at the northern portion of the site.

SOLUTION:

A compact three level classroom wing with the auditorium-gymnasium level split between the upper and center levels. This scheme provides three advantages:

- a.) Minimum of ground coverage and complicated building breaks.
- b.) It allowed the auditorium-gymnasium level

to be placed over the high portion of the rock with a minimum of rock removal.

- c.) It provided the contingency of two stage construction by allowing the auditorium-gymnasium wing to be built at a later date if the final bids necessitated such a measure. (This was not required.)

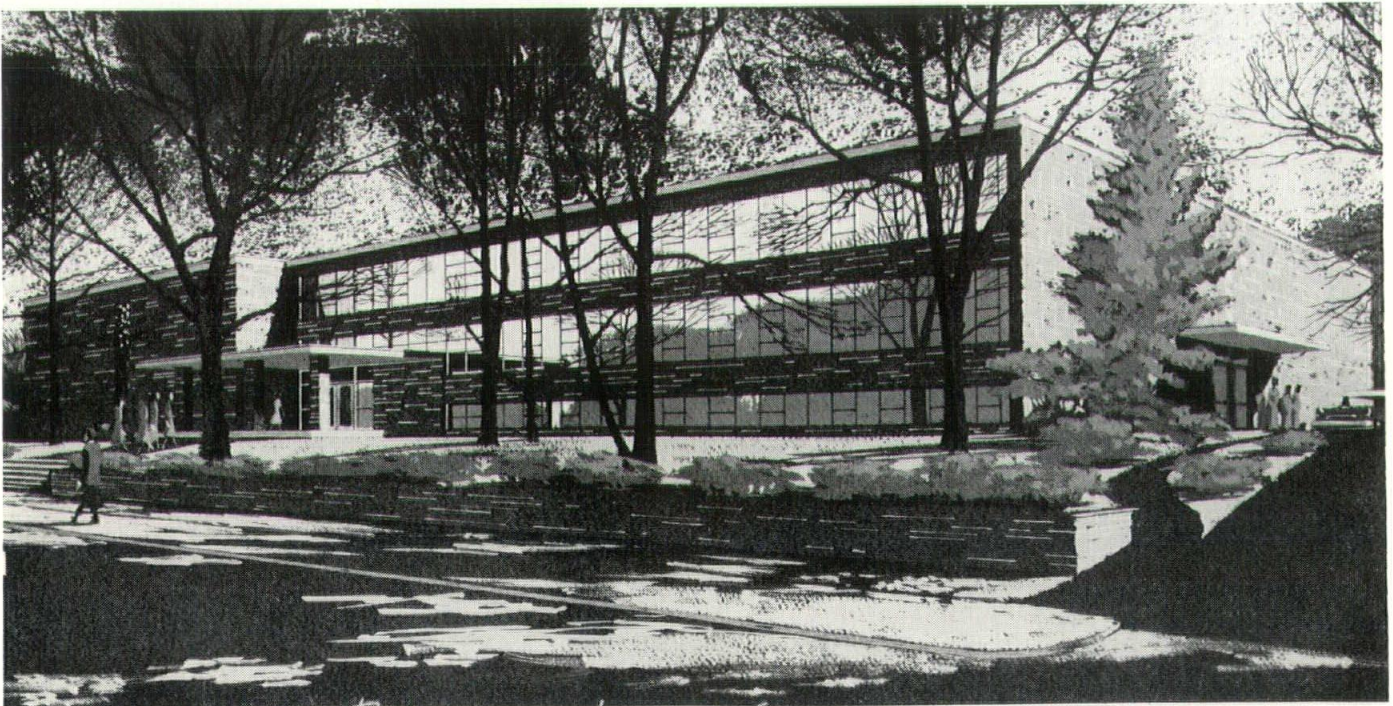
CONSTRUCTION:

Reinforced concrete foundations, steel frame and bearing walls, with bar joist framing. Vinyl tile over concrete slab floors, terrazzo corridors and public areas. Exposed colored waylite block interior walls, stone veneer exterior walls with limestone trim, monumental type aluminum double hung windows and aluminum entrance doors.

COSTS:

Total construction including site work, paving, planting, science equipment, kitchen equipment, stage and window drapery, lockers, stained glass and all operating equipment except for movable seating \$619,000

(Continued on page 48)

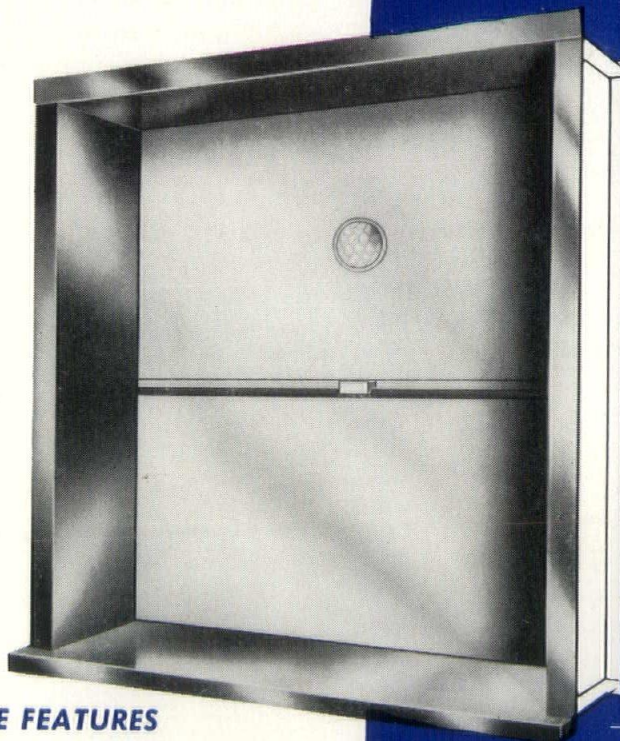


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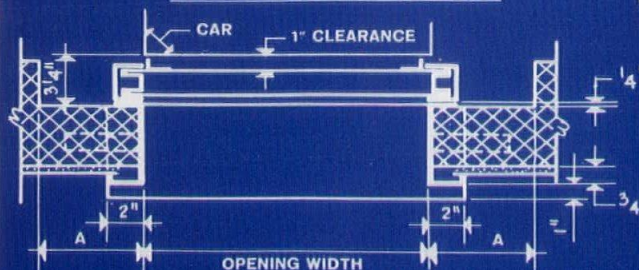
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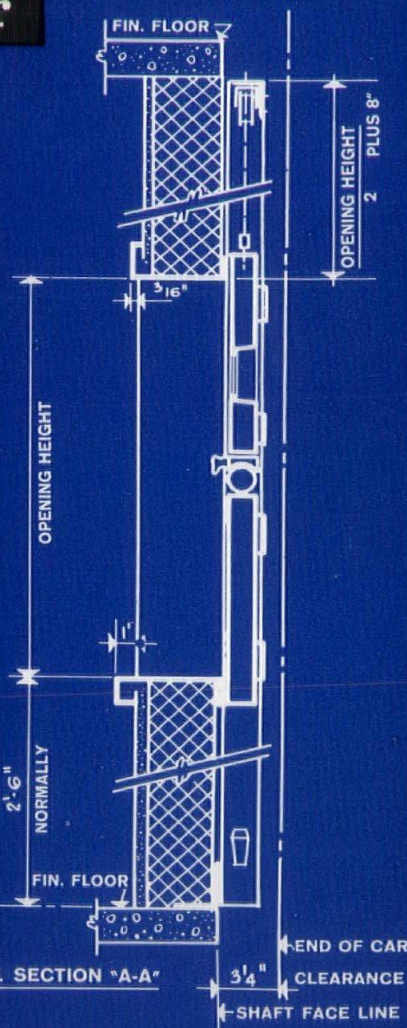
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SALAMANCA CENTRAL JUNIOR-SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

PFOHL, STOLL & ROBERTS, *Architects and Engineers*

This Jr.-Sr. High School was built for the Salamanca City Central School District, Salamanca, New York. It lies nestled in the hills, next to the Allegheny River and the city's Main Street which runs parallel to the river. Portions of the road and site lie underwater at flood time. Therefore, only the higher northern portion of the site was considered useful for construction. These conditions indicated the use of a combined main and service drive entering from a northerly location and fed by a secondary road on higher ground. This, in turn, dictated the juxtaposition of the major elements.

The program called for facilities to handle 950 students, Grades 7 through 12, this plant to be expandable to 1,200. Preference was for a one-story building that would, in addition to the above, provide for a modest Adult Education Program and public use of the Auditorium, Gymnasium, Swimming Pool and Cafeteria, together with automobile parking, at times when the remainder of the school might not be in use. Practice athletic fields only, were provided, as inter-school games will be played on a nearby illuminated public playground.

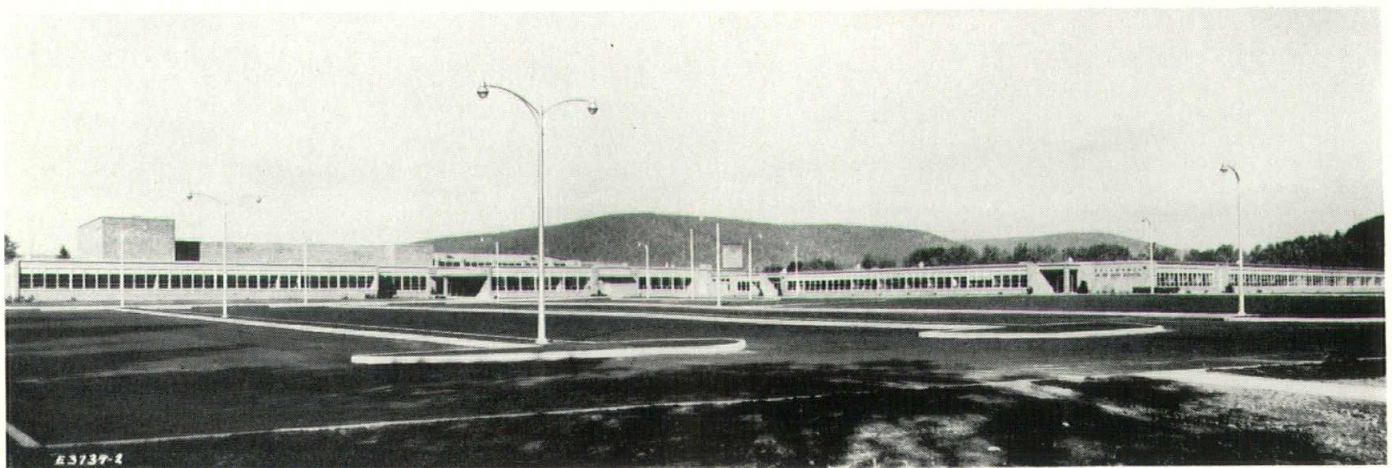
Some special facilities were desired, including a retail sales store adjacent to the distributive education classroom; an activities room with Kitchenette and Dark Room for the use of various groups,

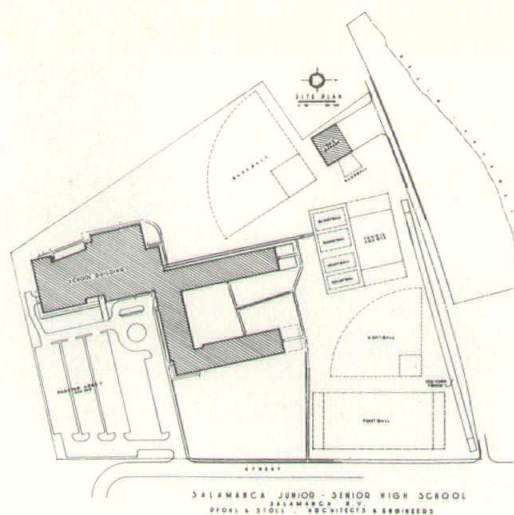
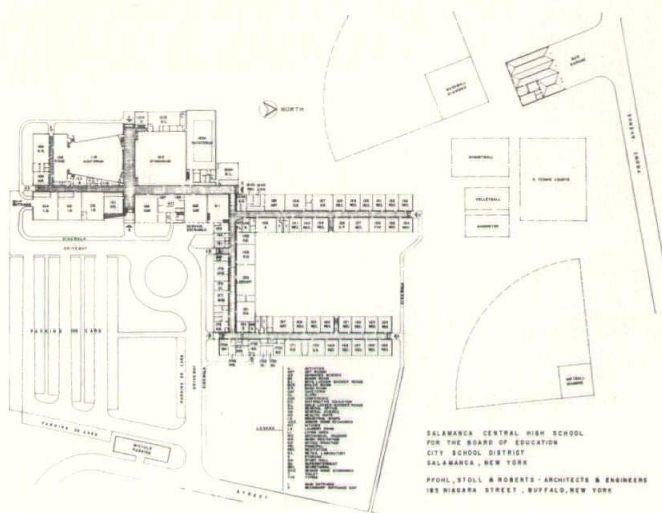
such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, PTA, Student Council, etc.; completely separate Office Suites for the Junior wing and Senior wing and for the District Superintendent; a Garage to house ten busses and Grounds Storage area to house lawn mowers, snow plows and other maintenance equipment.

The Plan solution provides a wing for the Junior High School and a wing for the Senior High School. The separate offices provided for the Junior wing and Senior wing are each complete with a sound console which may be used to control the sound in the entire building or in their own individual wing. These wings are joined by a unit containing those rooms used in common. These include Study Halls, Library, Home Economics, Guidance, Health Suite and Faculty Rooms. Classrooms in the main wings were oriented East and West in order to provide sunlight in each room some time during the day. Sources of noise such as the Athletic Department, Music Department and Industrial Shops were located remotely from the classrooms. The Classroom Wings are readily expandable by extending them to the North.

All special facilities such as the Cafeteria, Locker Rooms, Gymnasium, Auditorium and Natatorium are designed to accommodate the future 1200 students.

Construction was skeleton steel frame and bar





joists. Rigid bents span the Gymnasium. The roof deck is poured gypsum on insulating formboard. The floor slab is on grade, and utilities are carried in perimeter pipe tunnels. Exterior walls are brick with hollow clay tile backup and interior walls are also hollow clay tile. Floor finishes include Terrazzo in the Corridors and Cafeterias, quarry tile in the Kitchen, ceramic tile in Locker Rooms, Natatorium and Toilets. There are hardwood floors in the Shops, Gymnasium and Stage, and asphalt tile in the Classrooms. Ceilings generally are incombustible acoustic tile. The ceiling in the Natatorium is a perforated asbestos board and in the Kitchen is a perforated aluminum pan.

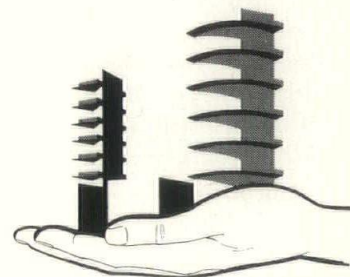
The Heating System utilizes steam distribution to hot water convertors located in various wings and is so designed that with the addition of chillers and controls the entire building can be air conditioned in the future.

Total cost of the project was \$2,058,473 or \$15.04 per square foot. The above costs include

all built-in cabinet work in the Home Economics Department, Art Department, Library Work Room, Music Rooms, Instrument Storage, Science Work and Storage Rooms as well as a Teacher's Wardrobe and Storage Cabinets in each Classroom.

1959 Convention Seal

ARCHITECTURE
OUR PROFESSION
NYSAA 1959



To stimulate interest in the 1959 Convention and provide the Committee with a seal or trademark depicting its theme "Architecture—Our Profession" an invitation to submit entries in a competition was sent to the architectural schools of New York State.

The Special Awards Convention Committee of the Westchester Chapter conducted the competition and are pleased to announce that the first prize of \$50.00 was awarded to Gerard Ritter with additional awards of \$20.00 and \$10.00 each to Douglas Lyon and Robert Coyle, all of Syracuse University.

This seal will appear along with the Convention Theme on as much publicity material as possible.

**CONVENTION DATES — OCTOBER 8, 9 and 10
WHITEFACE INN — LAKE PLACID, N.Y.**

(See page 37 for further information)



MASSENA HIGH SCHOOL

SCHOOLS-WITHIN-A-SCHOOL

SARGENT-WEBSTER-CRENSHAW & FOLLEY *were the Architects for the project*

THOMAS T. CRENSHAW, *Partner-in-Charge*

Because this new high school at Massena, New York, is a cluster of four schools within one structure, its architecture greatly enlarges the commonplace notion that a school is a place where training and instruction in some special field or skill takes place. Massena High School is, in fact, several "places".

Educational Features

Built to accommodate fifteen-hundred students in grades 10, 11 and 12, the large structure is subdivided into four self-sustaining units, each provided with its own faculty. Basic learning programs, including languages, literature, social studies, science and mathematics, are the foremost responsibilities of each unit faculty. Besides basic instruction centers, special facilities, such as homemaking, art, music, shop, business or physical education, are used—sometimes during the class day—by different sections of the student body. Depending upon enrollment and other curricula requirements, these special facilities can easily be integrated with the basic instructional centers. Homemaking, for example, is practically transformed from a special into a basic course when

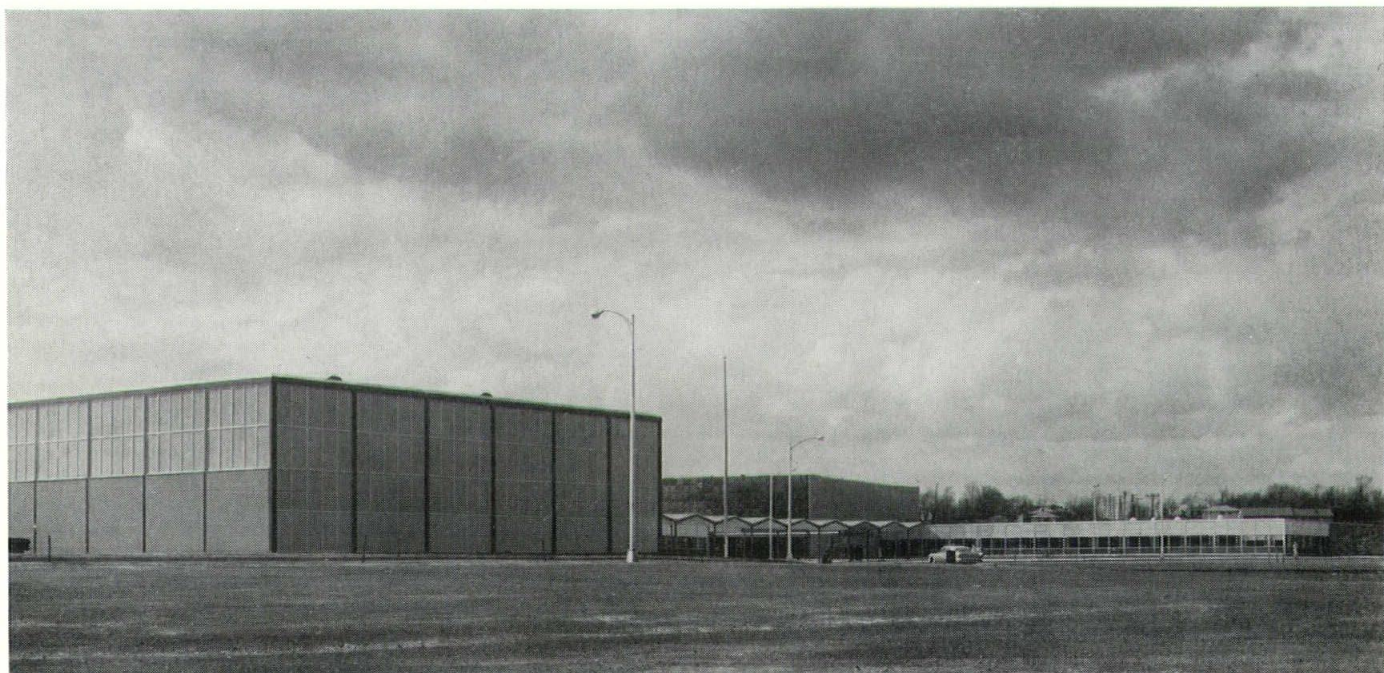
ever enough girls in one of the units wish to study it.

The physical plant was intentionally designed to allow for adjustments in the continuing scholastic program as well as to meet the needs of various student age levels. This foresight has much improved the opportunities among students to take part in student government affairs, develop socially, and to think more maturely. Even the lunch hour has become an intentional part of the student's social life at school.

By building several units to accommodate subdivisions within the student body rather than one over-all structure to handle the class schedules of an entire student body, the designers deflated two pressures that ordinarily limit teaching effectiveness—too many students and too many class periods. Each basic center accommodates 360 students. Flexible class schedules make the normal room periods of 40 to 50 minutes unnecessary.

But this simple division of a large student body into small, manageable units offers still richer dividends: the student enjoys a varied learning program; and teachers are free to offer adequate

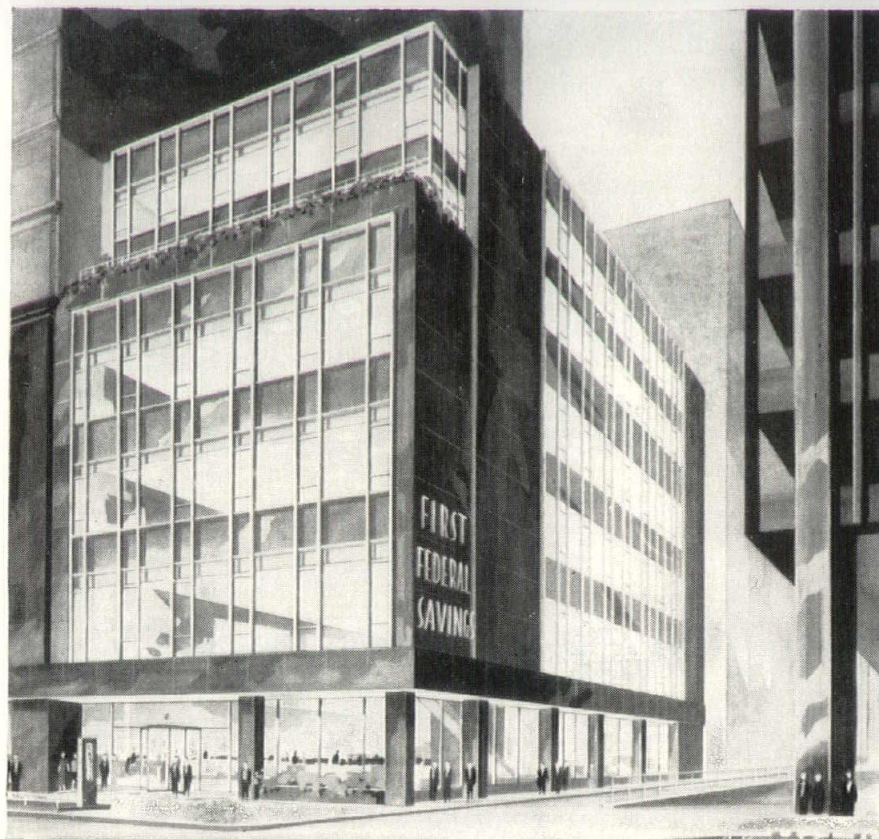
(Continued on page 37)



Since

HOPE'S ALUMINUM WINDOW WALLS

1818



NINETEEN SOUTH DEARBORN STREET BUILDING

First Federal Savings and Loan Association, Chicago, Illinois, Owners

Ralph Milman, Architect

Dahl-Stedman, General Contractors

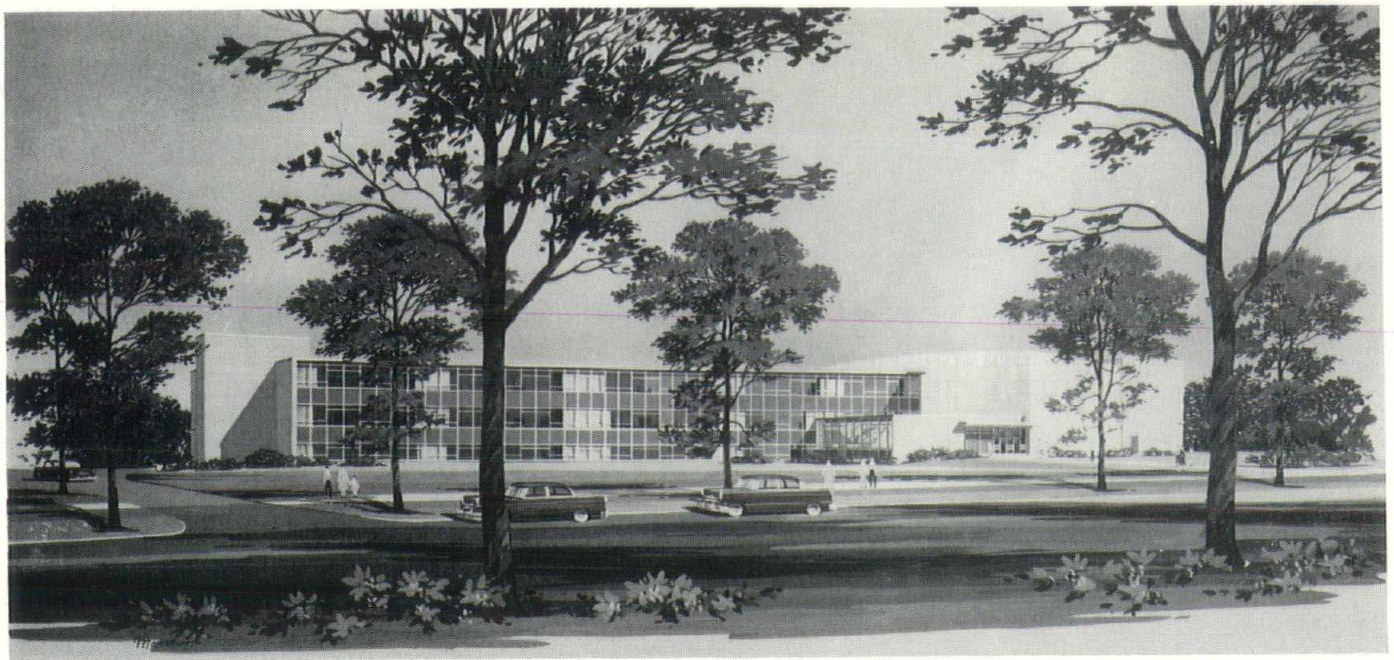
The special character of this handsome building is created by the pattern of tubular aluminum mullions three by five inches in cross section. Within the areas so framed, Hope's Aluminum Window Wall units accommodate both windows and spandrels. The spandrels are insulated panels whose outside surface of opaque glass is in the same plane as the clear glazing of the windows. The aluminum of both sash and mullions is bright dip finished, then anodized. Since the building is completely air conditioned the windows are stationary.

Write for Hope's Catalog No. 162, containing full description with diagrams and detail specifications of three window wall systems, single and multi-story and grid. Included are the safe-limit tables of aluminum mullions.

This unusual development of a multi-story window wall building is custom construction throughout. Window installation is by Hope's field staff. In the planning, engineers of Hope's Aluminum Division have worked closely with the architects, from the conception of the design. There are many benefits from this procedure. The versatility of Hope's window wall systems can be fully used in harmony with the architects' purposes, obtaining the utmost economy in construction and securing the most soundly engineered window system.

HOPE'S WINDOWS, INC., *Jamestown, N. Y.*

THE FINEST BUILDINGS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD ARE FITTED WITH HOPE'S WINDOWS

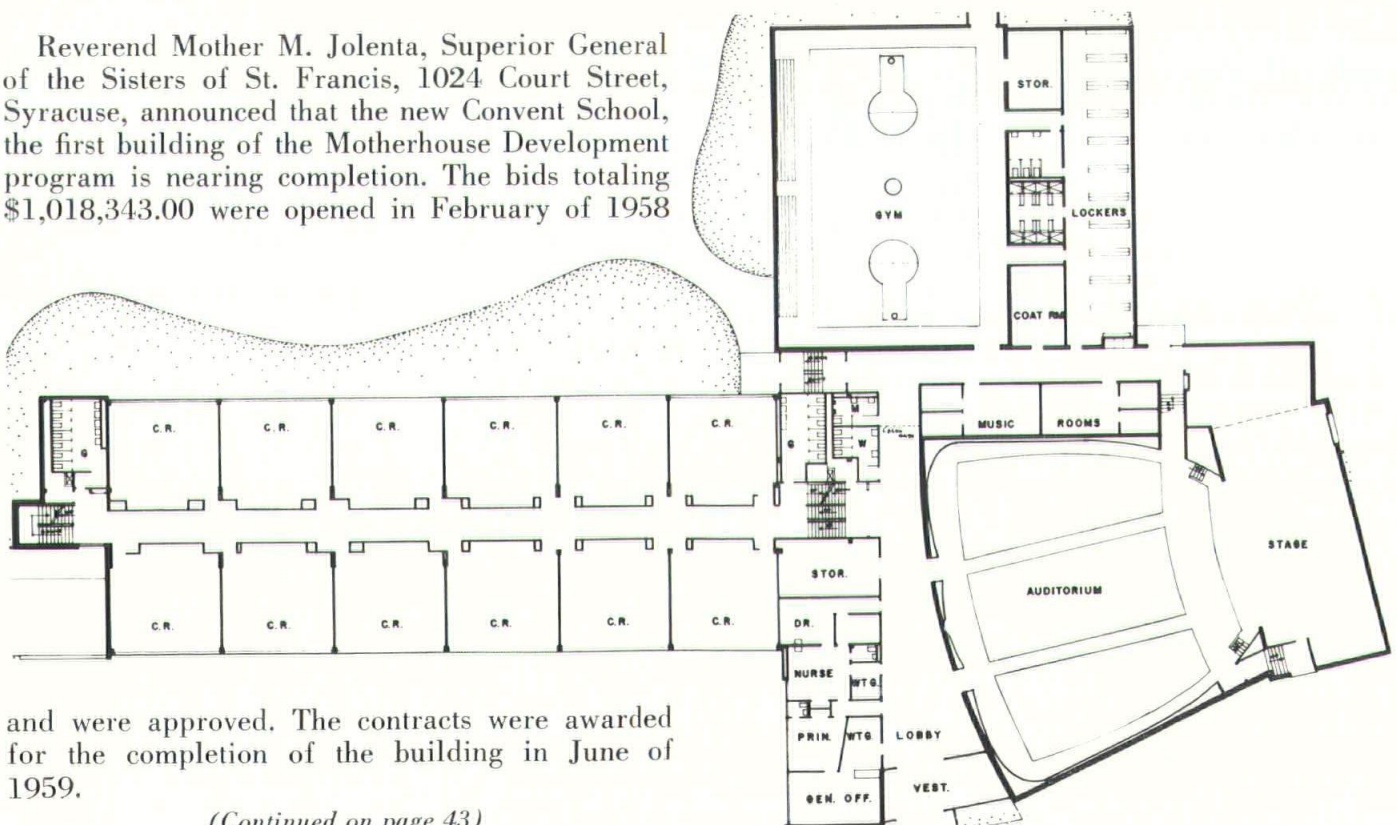


SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS CONVENT SCHOOL

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

PEDERSON, HUEBER & HARES, *Architects*

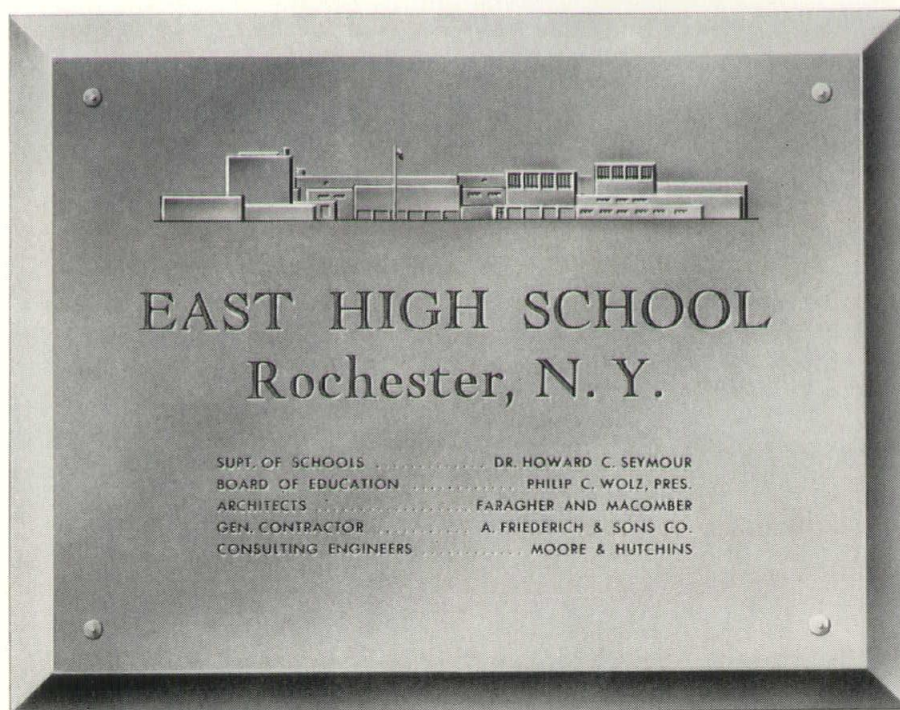
Reverend Mother M. Jolenta, Superior General of the Sisters of St. Francis, 1024 Court Street, Syracuse, announced that the new Convent School, the first building of the Motherhouse Development program is nearing completion. The bids totaling \$1,018,343.00 were opened in February of 1958



and were approved. The contracts were awarded for the completion of the building in June of 1959.

(Continued on page 43)

STROMBERG-CARLSON congratulates...



East High School, Rochester, New York, scheduled for opening in September 1959, has been proclaimed the most modern and efficient in the country.

The architect and consulting engineer wisely specified a complete school communication system—and one of Stromberg-Carlson design met the specs completely. Here are a few of its functions:

- Instant playback of music group rehearsals
- Four separate program channels
- Emergency "red telephones" in selected locations

- Programming to any combination of rooms, set up from master console
- Intercom telephones in every room
- Emergency-call priority

Standard Stromberg-Carlson school systems components handled this job and can be "custom engineered" to meet your every need. Our field engineers are available for consultation on your current projects. Our factory-trained distributing organization is ready to handle all installation and maintenance problems. Why not see how we can serve you?

"There is nothing finer than a Stromberg-Carlson"

STROMBERG-CARLSON
A DIVISION OF GENERAL DYNAMICS CORPORATION



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Sound Communication
Specialist is
in your area.**

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Syracuse 2, N. Y.
Granite 5-5161

Frontier Electronics, Inc.
1503-1505 Main St.
Buffalo 9, N. Y.
Garfield 5727

Gaffney Sound Systems
131 Genesee St.
Utica, N. Y.
Redwood 3-6259

Handy Sound Service
24 Francis Ave.
Norwich, N. Y.
4-6105

Handy Sound Service
R. D. #4
Binghamton, N. Y.
Raymond 4-4613

Rochester Radio Supply Co.
600 E. Main St.
Rochester 5, N. Y.
Locust 2-9900

Sound Systems, Inc.
39-22 Thirtieth St.
Long Island City 1, N. Y.
Stillwell 6-4474

Taylor Sound, Inc.
65 Watervliet Ave.
Albany, N. Y.
8-3165

Warren Radio, Inc.
2208 Washington St.
Jamestown, N. Y.
9-8185

Waveguide Electronics
30-43 Thirty-first St.
Long Island City 2, N. Y.
Ravenswood 1-6611

ARCHITECT'S FEE BUT SMALL FRACTION OF TOTAL BUILDING COSTS

BY CHARLES ROCKWELL ELLIS, A.I.A.

Chairman, Publications Committee

New York State Association of Architects

(EDITOR'S NOTE: In this current multi-billion-dollar public and private building era, scores of individuals and community groups are dealing with architects for the first time. This is the last in a series of six articles explaining the roles and responsibilities of the architect.)

"Architectural services are a small fraction of the total cost of a building. A good architect often saves the owner a sum much larger than his fee. Even more often, his contribution to the work enhances the value many times more than the amount of his charges."

This definite statement on the cost of architectural service as balanced by its benefit is made without reservation in an official publication of the American Institute of Architects.

It is of particular interest in these days of high building costs and in view of the complexities of the construction trade, realizing that U.S. community lay leaders are currently involved in vast building programs for such costly facilities as schools, churches, government buildings, sports and recreational centers, cultural facilities, and commercial buildings.

Just what then is the reasoning behind so unequivocal a statement by the national professional organization?

Initially, it is pointed out that a building designed and constructed under supervision of an architect is created to meet the special desires and particular needs of the owner, be the owner an individual or a group such as a school board, special community commission or church board. The owner gets what he specifically wants and needs.

From start to finish of a building operation, the architect is the owner's professional adviser and representative in assisting in drawing contracts, clearing with building codes and lien laws, certifying construction charges, and — important here — in seeing throughout that the owner receives what he pays for.

He supervises the entire construction to assure that all provisions of working drawings and specifications are faithfully and properly carried out.

At the same time, the architect sees that the contract is carried out by the owner. He is virtually in a position midway between the owner and the contractor, yet his work spans the entire process.

To each project, the competent architect gives the benefit of years of intensive training and ex-

perience. He is a co-ordinator on lighting, heating, plumbing, decorating and other specialties too numerous for the layman to encompass.

For example, in recent years, U.S. technology has produced countless new materials, new equipment and improved methods in all fields. These the architect must know, not only to save construction costs but to insure the building for the future.

As one put it somewhat facetiously: "Just how would you like a Civil War swimming pool?"

As a businessman, he administers construction and financing details, guards against over-stepping on cost limitations, and throughout the process, is in a position to obtain invaluable advice from contractors and manufacturers.

Among illustrations of money-saving even from the time the first contract is drawn is in selection of the building site. In areas where many building projects are under way, scarcity of usable — and reasonably priced — sites is an obvious problem.

In many instances, irregularities in sites such as odd shapes and contours that are considered a disadvantage can be turned to advantage to enhance the individuality and attractiveness of the design. With his knowledge of methods and materials, the architect can adapt plans and ideas to fit almost any type of terrain or contour.

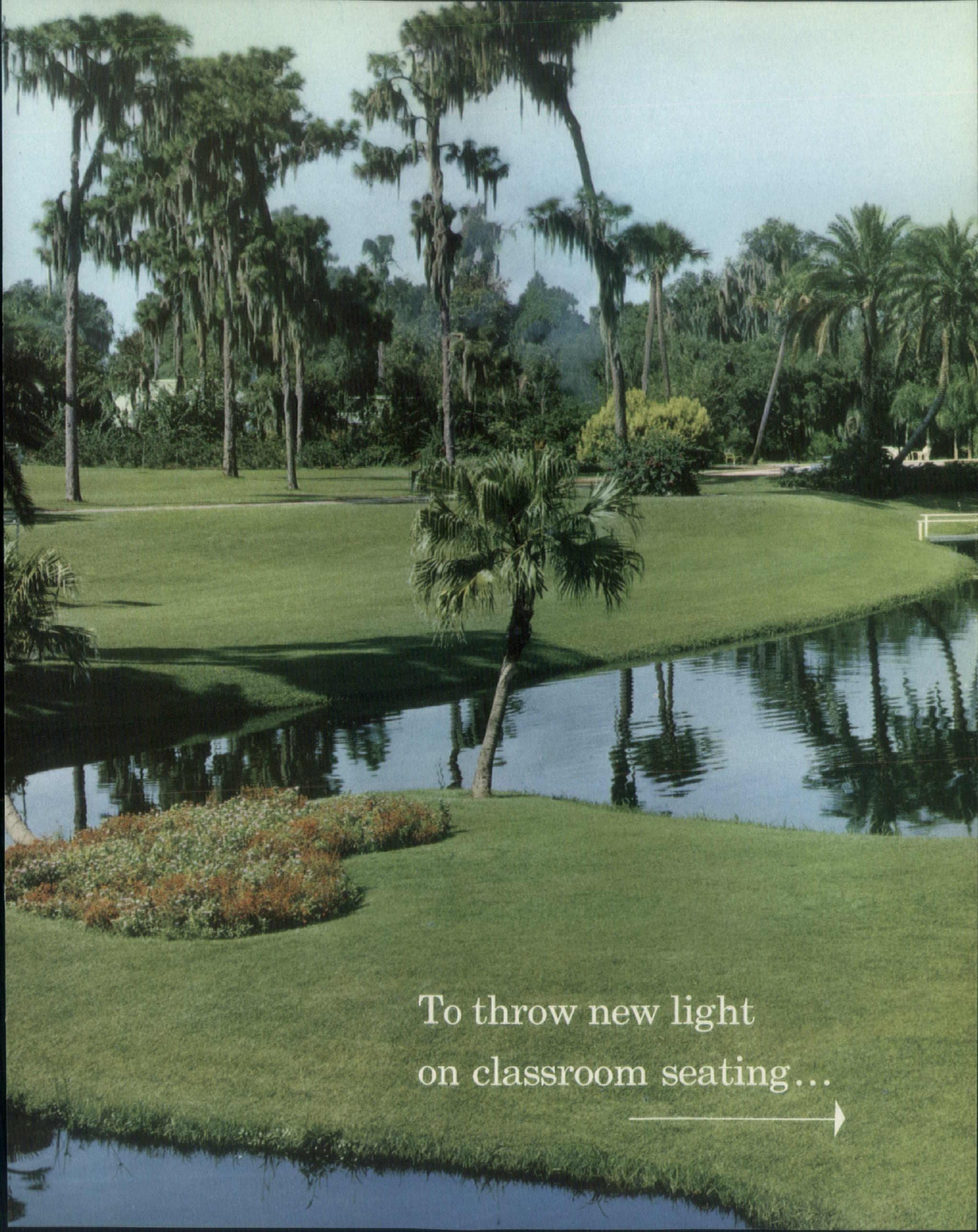
To this, and to assuring money's worth in materials and labor, add a long-range saving in low operation and maintenance cost — a prime concern of the architect.

As in any other profession, fees for services vary, and depend on an architect's standing in his field, the geographic locations, and the size and kind of job to be done.

It is pointed out, however, as in the case of home building, that the architect's fee is often less than the total of miscellaneous charges paid as part of the cost of a ready-made home such as speculator's profit, commissions, financing charges and taxes which may have accumulated before purchase.

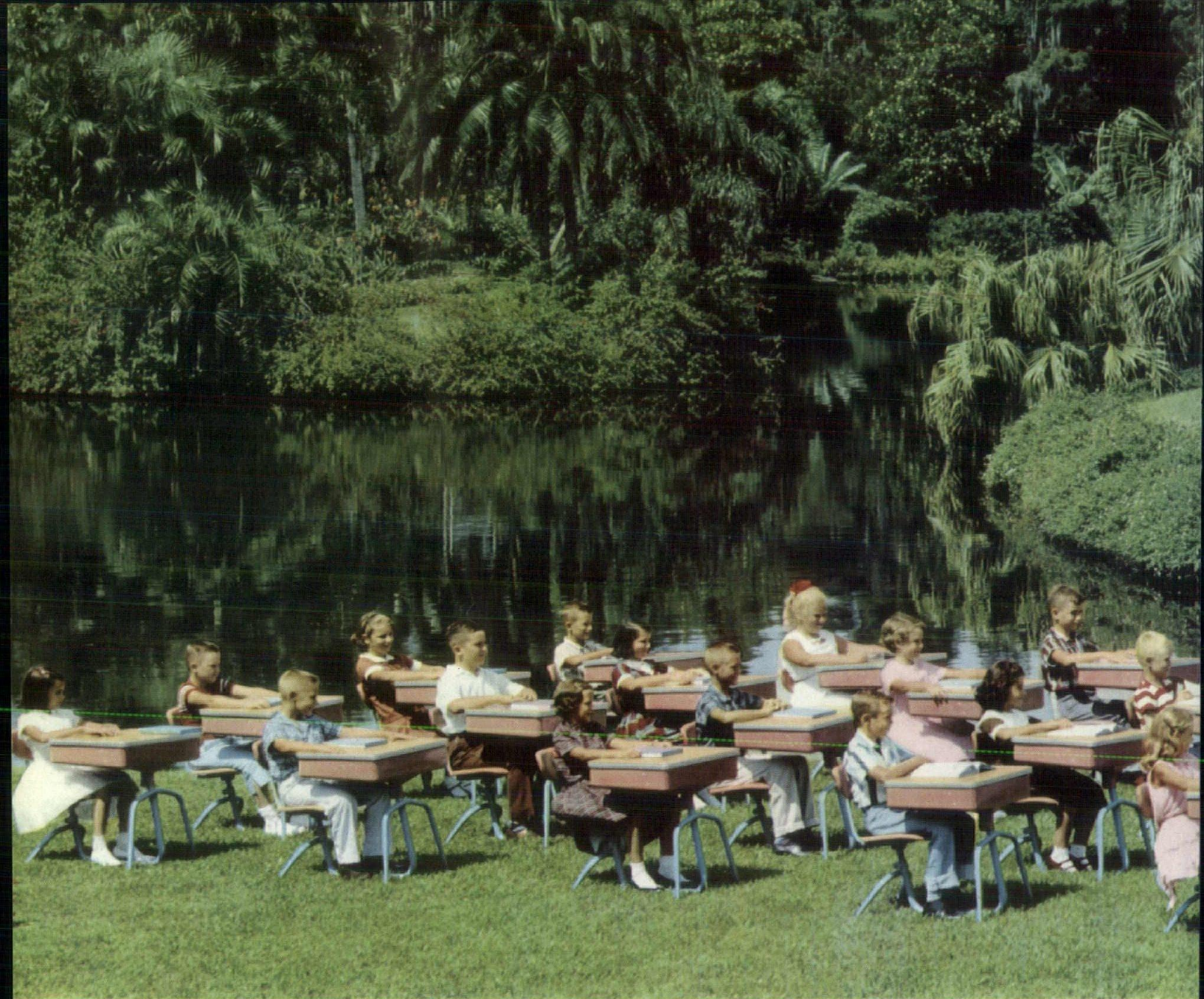
The architect, in accord with his ethics, does not

(Continued on page 49)

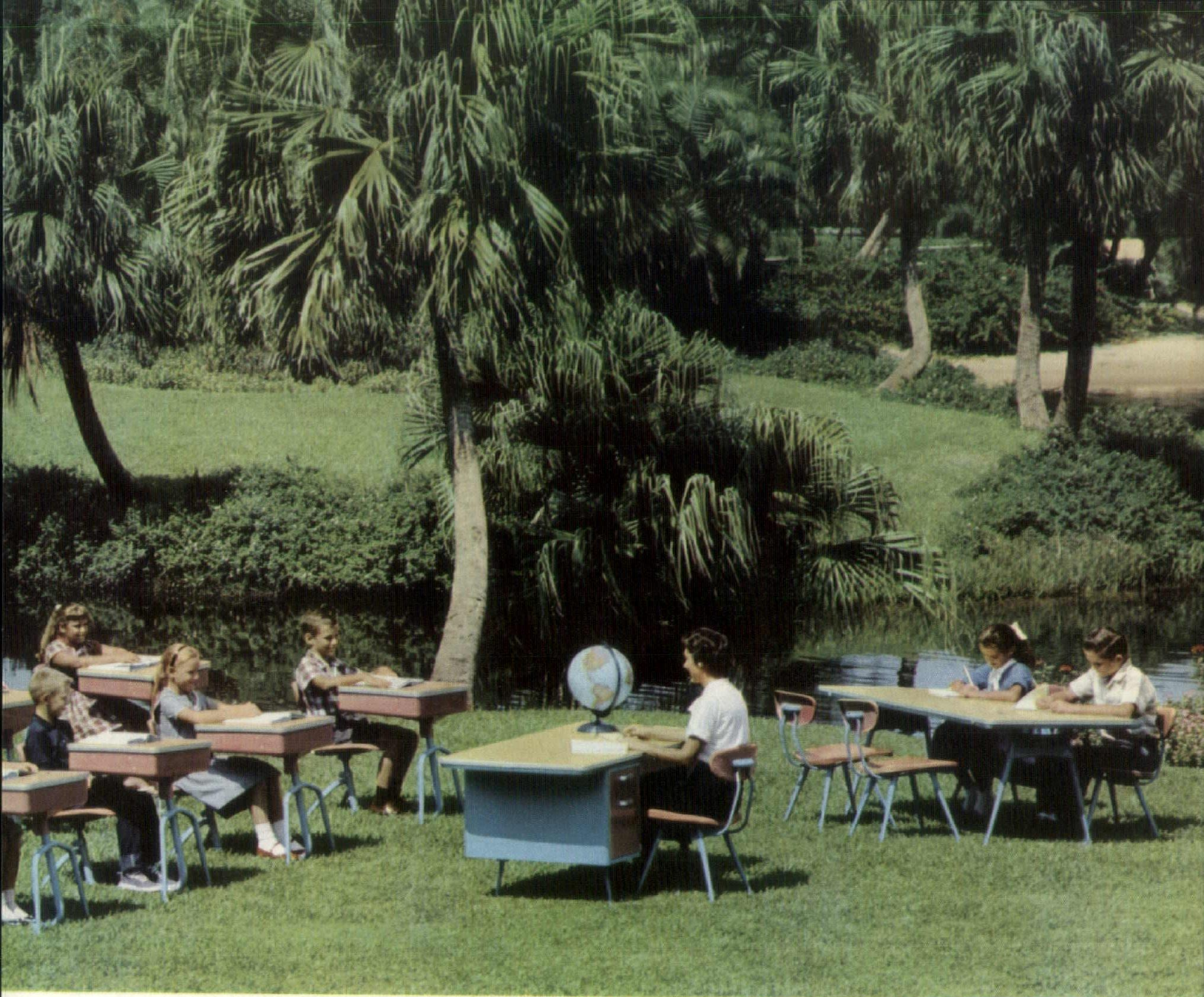
A photograph of a tropical golf course. In the foreground, a small palm tree stands on a green, with its shadow cast onto a nearby pond. The pond reflects the surrounding palm trees and the sky. In the background, a large green is visible, surrounded by a dense forest of tall palm trees. The overall scene is lush and serene.

To throw new light
on classroom seating...





American Seating brings
the facts about school furniture
out in the open



New American Seating Individual Study-Centers* bring a new concept to school seating. Completely adjustable to fit the student. Fully functional for all school tasks. Entirely flexible for all classroom arrangements. Photographed at beautiful Florida Cypress Gardens.

*Trademark of American Seating Co.

School furniture is like anything else you buy: Knowing what benefits and features to look for helps you get a better value for your money.

Experience has shown that unless the seat-back is designed properly, the student's spine will suffer. Unless the desk top is at the correct angle and of suitable material, the student's vision will suffer.

Unless the furniture has single-unit construction or pedestal standards, valuable classroom space is wasted. And there's a big difference in convenience features, from full-swivel seats to quiet glides and book-boxes that discourage trash collection. These things show up when you're on the lookout for them.

We think that schools deserve the very best. That's what we manufacture—in every line. Evidently most educators agree with us. For more schools buy American Seating furniture than any other make.

It costs no more to have American Seating quality for your school. Ask for a demonstration, and write for booklet: *The Facts about School Furniture Today*. American Seating Company, Grand Rapids 2, Mich.



The standard by which all other public seating is measured



Comfort goes to school when your auditorium is equipped with restful Bodiform Chairs. This is Model No. 16-001 with No. 123 aisle standard—one of a wide selection to choose from in styles, colors, and fabrics to suit the decor and design of your school. Our years of experience in building auditorium and theatre chairs (including those for Radio City Music Hall, Grauman's Chinese Theatre, Metropolitan Opera House among others), and furnishing complete auditorium-seating plans, is available to you.

For your auditorium: Bodiform® comfort

The kind of auditorium seating you have influences interest in school activities—as well as attendance. That's why it will pay you to look into American Seating Bodiform Auditorium Chairs.

Lasting comfort is assured, thanks to Amerfoam, a new cushioning material which is individually molded to seat contours. Seats have proved spring-arch construction. Backs are contoured to fit the body. Fabric upholstery contributes to good acoustics. Automatic $\frac{3}{4}$ -safetyfold seat action allows more room for passing.

There's a whole array of quality features that a demonstration in your own office or school will quickly reveal. Why not arrange for one soon?



The standard by which all other public seating is measured

GRAND RAPIDS 2, MICHIGAN

INDIVIDUAL STUDY-CENTERS • CLASSMATE® SCHOOL FURNITURE • UNIVERSAL® SCHOOL FURNITURE • ENVOY® SCHOOL FURNITURE • BODIFORM® AUDITORIUM CHAIRS • STADIUM SEATS • CHAPEL FURNITURE • FOLDING CHAIRS AND TABLES

Send for free booklet, The Facts about School Furniture Today



Massena High School

(Continued from page 28)

guidance, guidance tailor-made to fit the requirements of a particular class or pupil. Simultaneously, special courses receive more, rather than less, emphasis from those students best suited to take advantage of them.

Usually a bugbear in the large school, individual guidance is easily effected at Massena. Counseling's biggest problem—the creation and maintenance of specific interests in the adolescent—is solved by the intimacy that is created between teacher and pupils working together in the smaller instructional units.

Core of each basic instruction unit is the General Educational Laboratory. This room has many functions—commons, workroom, planning center, library, or assembly hall. It can be used by one student, a group of pupils, or the faculty. It affords the brilliant scholar the chance to move forward on projects in his own way and it gives the slow learner a place in which to spend additional effort in order to maintain his proper grades. A facility not ordinarily found in most high schools, the General Educational Laboratory is an integral part of Massena High School's "schools-within-a-school" concept. As such, it promises to help break the departmentalized stratifications that sometimes result in the scheduling of conventional high school courses.

Construction Features

Because of a difficult foundation problem—the existence of marine clay that would dry and harden upon exposure to the air but remain wet and loose underground—the entire one-story building is entirely above ground, including the isolated, 23-stall bus garage and boiler room. Approximately 60-thousand feet of concrete piling was driven into the foundation site to overcome this squashy condition. Each pile was 90-feet long.

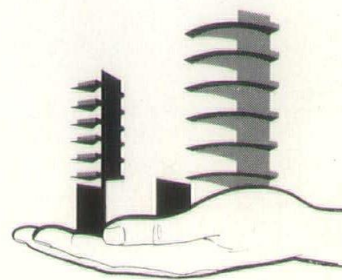
Steel framing was then added, and exterior walls were finished with masonry or porcelain enamel aluminum panel set in an aluminum grid wall system. Aside from its structural and architectural properties, aluminum was especially favored in building the school since considerable quantities of it are produced in Massena.

As the site plan reveals, a 600-pupil, one-story elementary school also occupies the northeastern sector of the site. For efficiency, the central kitchen of the high school not only provides meals for its own cafeterias but also for the neighboring elementary school.

Massena was officially opened on April 20th,

1959. Square footage is 181,550; cubic footage, 2,070,350. Total construction cost was \$4,194,705, of which \$356,492 was for site work and \$2,695,000 for general construction. Walter Wilson is Superintendent of Schools, Massena, New York. Sargent-Webster-Crenshaw & Folley were the architects for the project; Thomas T. Crenshaw, Partner-in-Charge.

ARCHITECTURE
OUR PROFESSION
NYSAA 1959



Dear Members:

Once again it is my pleasure to be your steward for the N.Y.S.A.A. Convention to be held at the Whiteface Inn, Lake Placid, New York, October 8, 9, 10 and welcome you to attend.

The Westchester Chapter is serving as host and the Convention Committee under the leadership of Millard Whiteside, Chapter President, is producing what promises to be one of the most interesting conventions ever to be held by the State Association.

Theme of the Convention "Architecture — Our Profession" will be developed through a keynote address and the summary at the close of the Convention, both of which will be presented by speakers of national prominence.

The Seal of the Convention was selected through competition. Gerard Ritter, a Syracuse University Architectural student was given a suitable award for his excellent design.

The Committee is working long and diligently arranging for stimulating architectural and commercial exhibits and has planned many social activities for members, guests, and exhibitors.

No architect can afford to miss any part of the wonderful program that is to be presented.

Members of the Westchester Chapter join me in looking forward to seeing you on October 8, 9 and 10.

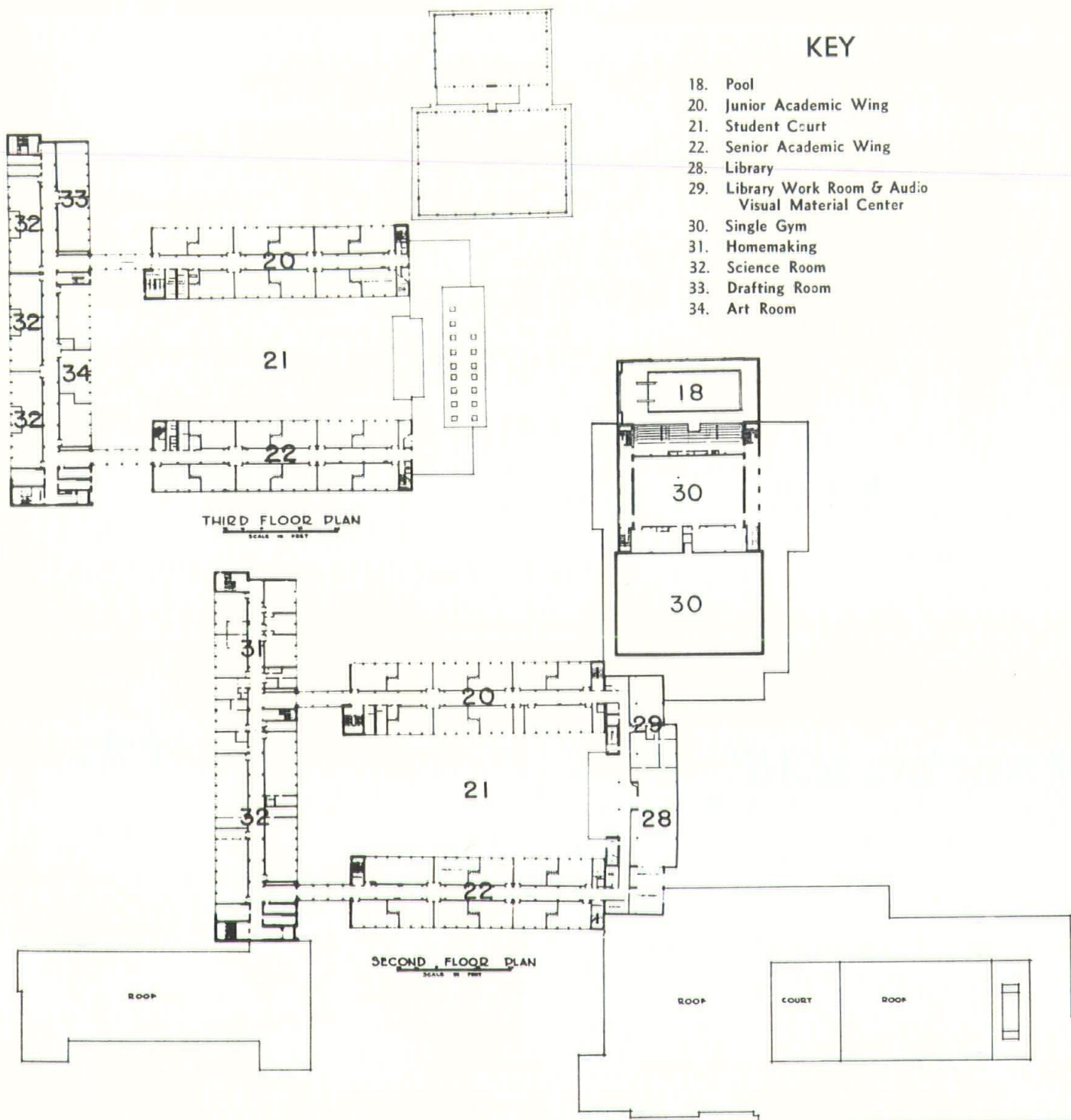
Very sincerely,
John W. Briggs
Convention Chairman

EAST HIGH SCHOOL

(Continued from page 21)

KEY

- 18. Pool
- 20. Junior Academic Wing
- 21. Student Court
- 22. Senior Academic Wing
- 28. Library
- 29. Library Work Room & Audio Visual Material Center
- 30. Single Gym
- 31. Homemaking
- 32. Science Room
- 33. Drafting Room
- 34. Art Room



preview room for teachers, darkroom for production of transparencies and other photographic materials, and adequate space for the production and routing of all audiovisual materials to classrooms for use.

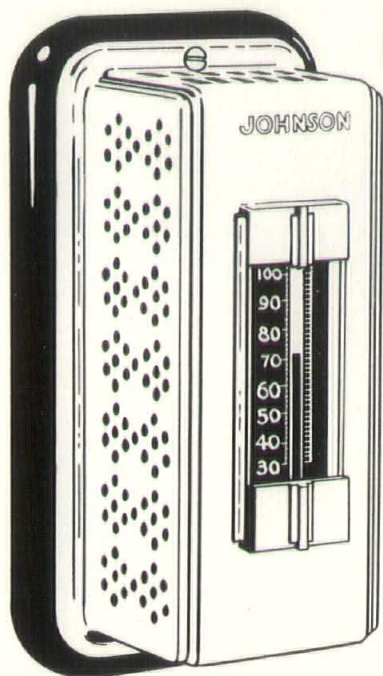
Public address and radio systems and closed circuit television systems are centered in the radio-

television workshop studios which are integral with the Forum Room facility. CCTV programs may originate here or at thirteen remote points in the building for redistribution to any or all classrooms.

To offer a considerable breadth of experience, we have naturally given a great deal of consideration to the instructional rooms for special subjects,

(Continued on page 40)

at **ROCHESTER EAST HIGH SCHOOL**



It's Johnson Pneumatic Control

For nearly 75 years, Johnson Pneumatic Temperature Control Systems have been first choice in fine schools everywhere. Ask a nearby Johnson representative for recommendations on your next school project. His help is yours without obligation. Johnson Service Company, Milwaukee 1, Wis.

JOHNSON CONTROL

PNEUMATIC  SYSTEMS

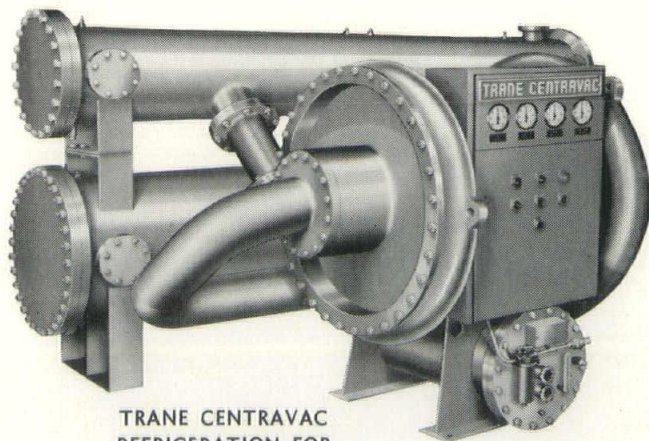
DESIGN • MANUFACTURE • INSTALLATION • SINCE 1885

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THE RIGHT CLIMATE FOR LEARNING IN NEW EAST HIGH

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RESIDENTIAL
VENTILATING EQUIPT.

Rochester Office: 328 East Main St.

(Continued from page 38)

science, music, art, homemaking, industrial arts, business education and health education. Of particular interest are the plant bays located between the science rooms on the third floor of the science wing and the provisions in all foreign language classrooms which include laboratory facilities for the distribution of all kinds of live and recorded sound to individual pupil stations over multiple channels, and for the recording of sounds at selected stations. These facilities are in addition to the audiovisual facilities provided for all classrooms.

And finally, not the least important of our plans have to do with adequate and conveniently available rooms for the Administration offices and for pupil personnel services such as counseling, attendance, health services, and psychological services needed in a modern secondary school.

Technical Data

The Building is Class A construction with the three story section of the school which includes the classroom areas being of reinforced concrete construction and the remainder consisting of the Forum Room, the Auditorium, Administration, Cafeterias, Kitchens, Commons Room, Gymnasiums, Pool and Shops are structural steel, fire-proofed, with concrete roof decks. All exterior walls are brick faced masonry with the Larsen system of waterproofing combined with window wall sections, except the main entrance which is masonry marble faced.

The material selections for the interior of the school are generally as follows:

Classrooms, offices, health and allied areas

have plastered walls with asphalt tile floors and acoustic ceilings.

Shops have block walls, concrete and wood floors and acoustic ceilings.

Gyms have structural glazed tile wainscots to varying heights with block above with Iron-Bound wood floors.

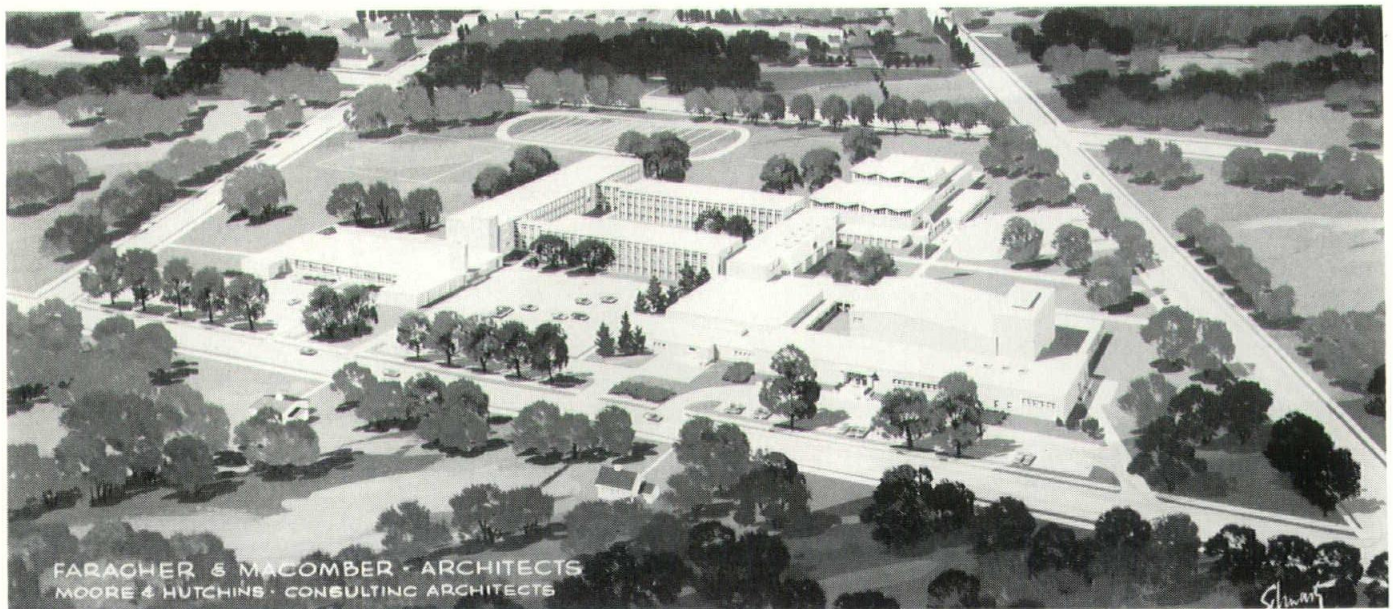
Pool has structural glazed tile full height with metal acoustic ceiling with ceramic pool and tile deck.

Corridors have structural glazed tile walls to 5'-6" with recessed lockers, acoustic ceilings and terrazzo floors on the main floor and asphalt tile on upper floors.

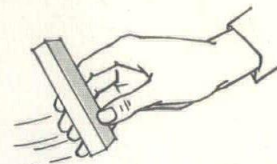
Commons Room has mosaic tile murals on two walls and the exterior walls are glass panels. The floor is terrazzo.

Forum Room has block walls, the Auditorium has plaster walls with wood wainscot and both have acoustic plaster ceilings and their common entrance lobby has marble walls, terrazzo floors and acoustic ceiling.

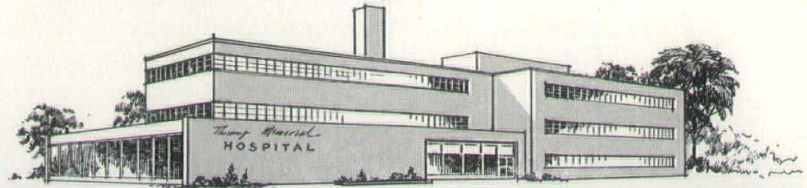
The mechanical systems of the school include a heating system which provides a dual pipe high velocity forced warm air system with control fans in appropriate areas. Air conditioning is provided initially in the Auditorium, Forum Room and Music Suite and the remainder of the school may have air conditioning imposed at any time on the designed system by the insertion of cooling coils and compressors. In the complete installation all air will be filtered and washed to obtain proper humidity.



You don't need a
TALL CHIMNEY



BIG MILLS 640 BOILER



One of the many exclusive advantages of the new Mills 640 Boiler is its compatibility with modern architectural design. We refer to the marked trend to lower structures — with the resultant desire for lower, less obtrusive chimneys.

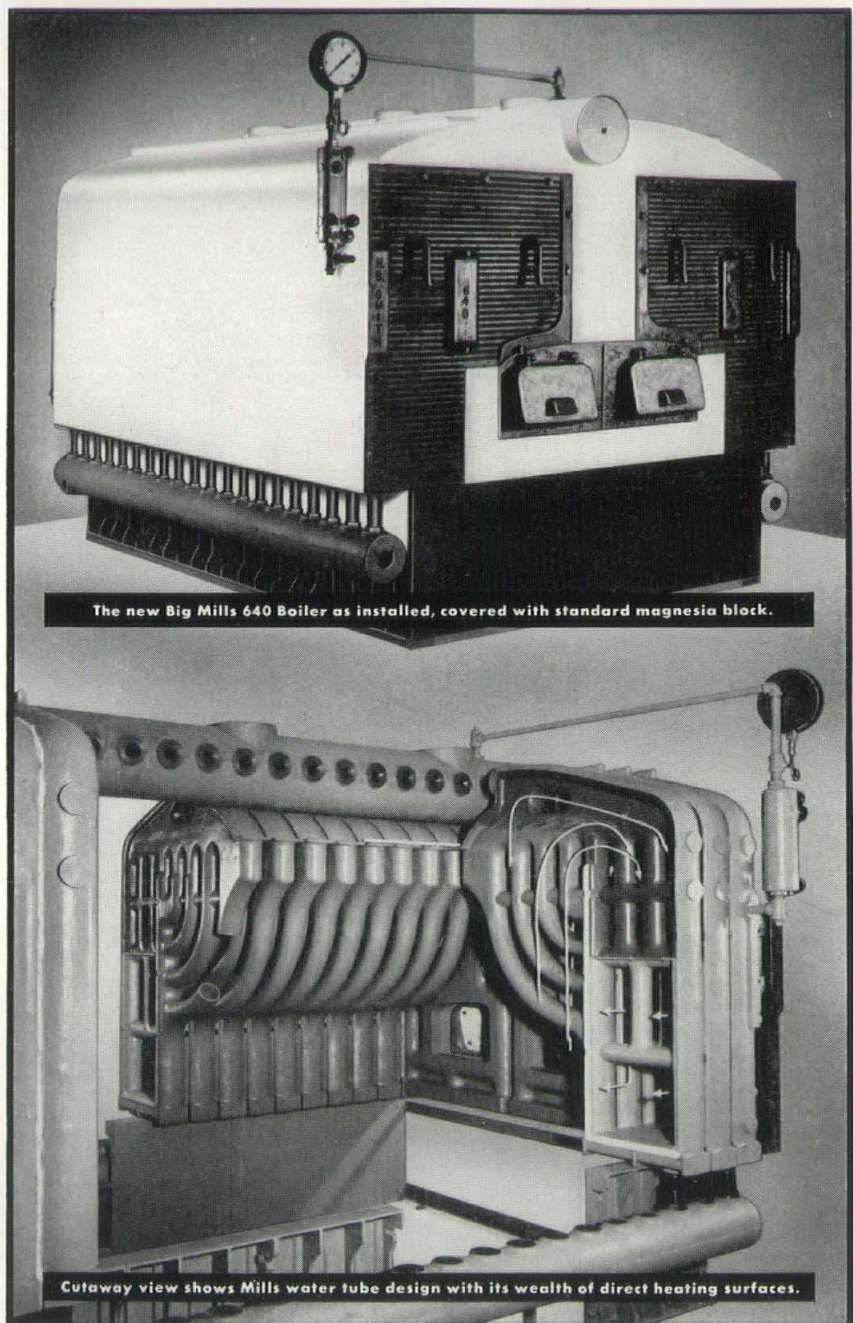
The Mills 640 is the obvious answer to this need. High efficiency and low stack temperatures are combined with extremely low draft loss. Result: the Mills 640 can be used — with *natural* draft — with lower chimneys than *any other boiler* of its size.

The table below shows the saving in chimney height which can be gained by using the 640 — with *natural* draft — against either a fire tube boiler or a cast iron boiler of other make.

| BOILER OUTPUT | RECOMMENDED CHIMNEY HEIGHTS, FT. | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Sq. Ft. Steam Radiation | 640 Mills | Cast Iron Boiler of other Make | Conventional Fire Tube Boiler |
| 15000 | 55 | 85 | 65 |
| 20000 | 55 | 85 | 70 |
| 25000 | 55 | 95 | 70 |
| 30000 | 55 | 100 | 85 |

Write for the new bulletin which illustrates and describes the Mills 640 and gives complete engineering data.

640-4



The new Big Mills 640 Boiler as installed, covered with standard magnesite block.

Cutaway view shows Mills water tube design with its wealth of direct heating surfaces.

H.B. *Smith* **CAST IRON BOILERS**

THE H. B. SMITH COMPANY, INC., WESTFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS • EST. 1853

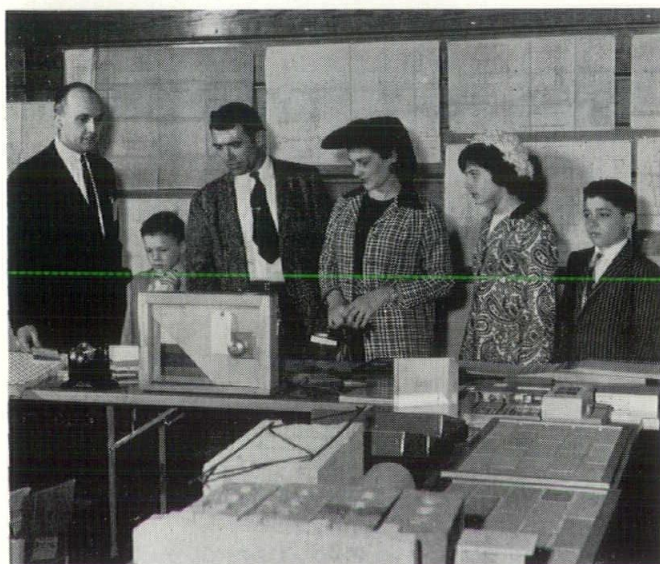
Scope of Architect's Work Portrayed at Open House

By TSUKASA HATAKEYAMA

On Sunday afternoon, April 5, 1959, the Board of Education of the village of Penfield, a suburb of Rochester, New York, held an Open House at its newly completed High School.

A special feature of the Open House was an architect's exhibit by the architectural firm of Barrows, Parks, Morin, Hall & Brennan, architects for the new school.

Visitors entering the main lobby of two-storied aluminum and porcelain enamel curtain-walled school were directed to the Gymnasium where the exhibit covered three walls. The exhibit was divided into several sections. One section was titled "Preliminary Drawings". It included such subtitles as



"Work Relationships", "Topographic Studies", "Plan Studies", "Perspective and Elevation Studies", and "Work Sheets". The second section was titled "Construction Drawings", and displayed the blueprints of the fifteen contracts under its contract subtitles; such as, "General Construction", "Foundation", "Structural Steel", "Paving and Grading", "Plumbing", "Electrical", "Heating and Ventilating", and "Kitchen Equipment". On display were the contract drawings of the Natatorium which was in the midst of construction at the time. The third section was entitled "Construction Supervision". This section included a display of shop drawings and several tables of construction materials used in the building.

On several tables were such documents as Steering Committee Reports, Contract Documents, Specifications, Office Correspondence, Construction and Inspection Reports, Payment Certificates and



Change Orders, Job Record Book, and magazines with articles about the new High School.

Members of the firm were located at various points and answered questions concerning the building and exhibit.

The exhibit graphically portrayed the scope of the architect's work. It showed the step by step development in building a school from the time the Board of Education first decided to build the new school, through voters' decisions on bond issues, and the architects' translation of a building program into one of masonry, steel and glass. It also showed the less glamorous but extremely essential job by the architect of keeping a voluminous file of correspondence in coordinating the various contractors to insure a smooth working schedule as well as proper usage of materials and techniques specified for the job.

On the successive Wednesday evenings, April 15 and 22, the architects also presented exhibits for the Open House for the new East Rochester High School, another suburb of Rochester.

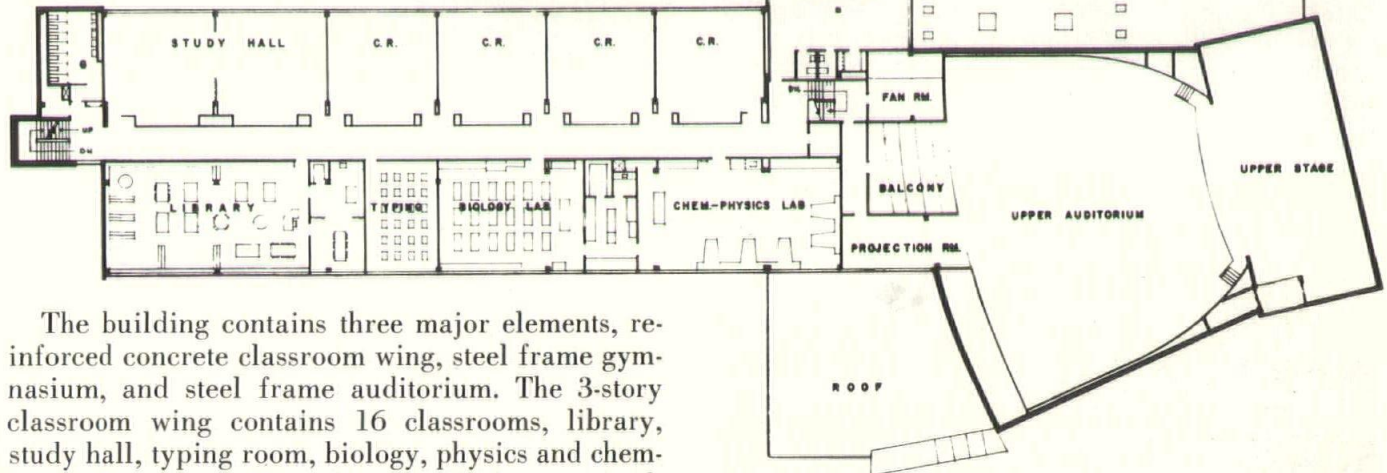


SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS CONVENT SCHOOL

(Continued from page 30)

The low bids received were:

| | |
|---|--------------|
| General Construction— | |
| R. A. Culotti Const. Co. | \$748,760.00 |
| Plumbing— | |
| Robert Pearson Co. | \$ 54,100.00 |
| Heating— | |
| Merryman Heating Service | \$105,743.00 |
| Electric— | |
| Kay-R Electric | \$109,740.00 |
| Units costs are .96 cu. ft. and \$15.00 per sq. ft. | |



The building contains three major elements, reinforced concrete classroom wing, steel frame gymnasium, and steel frame auditorium. The 3-story classroom wing contains 16 classrooms, library, study hall, typing room, biology, physics and chemistry laboratory fully equipped with the most modern teaching facilities, art room, homemaking unit, bookstore, cafeteria and kitchen. The gymnasium wing has locker and shower facilities adjacent to the gymnasium, and also has storage facilities and a large check room for use when dances are held at the gym.

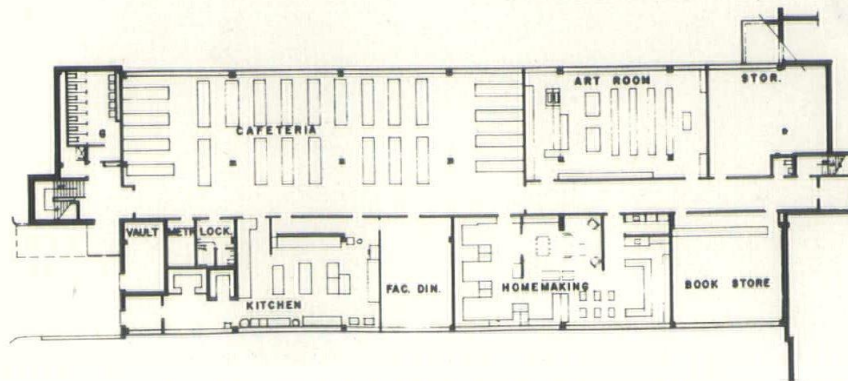
The auditorium seating 800 provides facilities of a complete stage, projection room, storage wings. Music teaching and practice rooms are adjacent to the auditorium, acoustically designed for minimum of sound transmission. The auditorium also makes use of the latest in acoustic design, with a multi-planed ceiling for proper sound distribution.

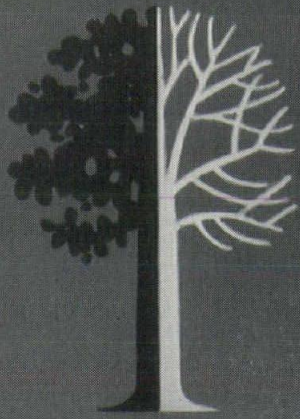
The administration area containing general of-

fice, principal's office, health room is located adjacent to the auditorium at the main entrance which will face on Grant Boulevard at Kirkpatrick Street.

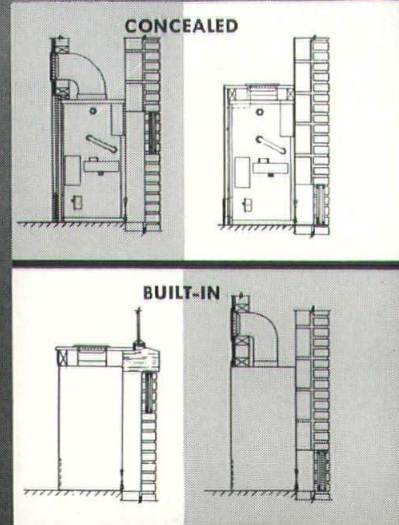
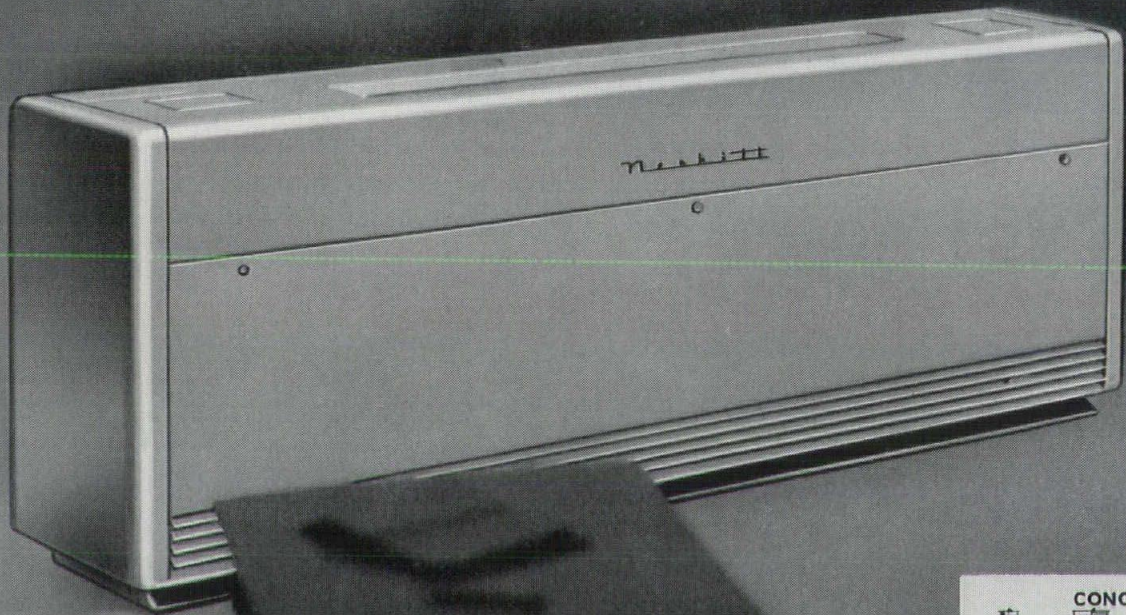
The building exterior features aluminum and porcelain panel window wall on the classroom wing, with brick end wall. The exterior of the gymnasium, locker room, and stage house for the auditorium are also of brick. White marble slabs sheath the exterior of the auditorium.

The building's mechanical and electrical work was designed by Robson and Woese, Inc., Consulting Engineers. Eckerlin & Klepper are the engineers for the structural system, Glavin is the Landscape Architect.





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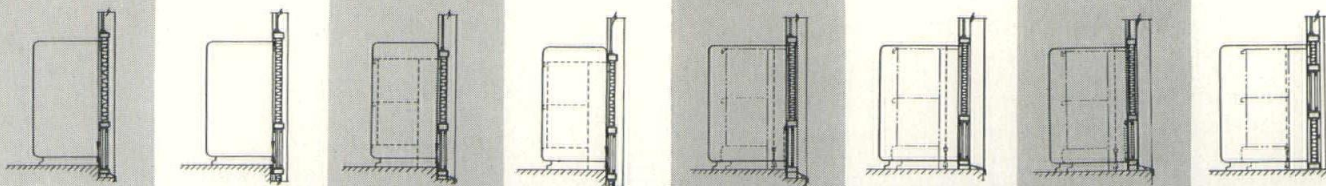
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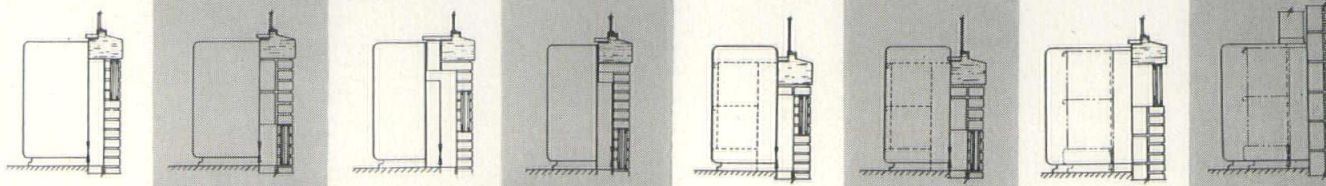
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1959 NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATIVE REPORT

On March 25th the 1959 session of the New York State Legislature came to an end. We believe our constituent organizations will be interested in learning the fate of the principal legislation with which N.Y.S.A.A. was concerned.

We herewith report just a few of the highlights:

Corporate Practice of Engineering

All of the bills providing for the corporate practice of engineering were defeated in Committee, thanks to a fine display of cooperation by all our constituent organizations whose letters and telegrams helped immeasurably. None of the bills reached the floor of either the Senate or Assembly. These were S.I. 767 Pr. 767 by Cornell, A.I. 1110 Pr. 3301 by Farrington, S.I. 2861 Pr. 3882 by Albert, A.I. 3187 Pr. 4851 by Campbell.

Standard Stock Plans for Schools

What many of our constituents considered the most important legislation of the session, judging by the number of telephone calls and communications received, providing for the preparation of standard stock plans for school buildings by the State Architect and State Education Department for communities of less than 125,000 inhabitants, was licked in the Senate Education Committee. The Folmer bill, A.I. 2447 Pr. 4767, passed the Assembly but with its companion bill by Senator Hill, S.I. 1748 Pr. 4090, never came out of Committee.

Disciplinary Proceedings

The legislation recommended by our Ethics & Professional Practice Committee to permit the Board of Regents to promulgate rules for the conduct of disciplinary proceedings for registered architects passed both houses and was signed by the Governor. The bill is S.I. 2671 Pr. 2778 by Senator Jerry.

Architect's Seal Provisions

Our efforts to amend the Education Law by eliminating the \$10,000 provision and 30,000 cubic feet but requiring 1200 square feet of livable area was only half successful. The bill, S.I. 3034 Pr. 4012 by Periconi, passed the Senate but did not come out of the Assembly Rules Committee as had been expected in the last minutes of the session.

Waiving of Qualification Requirements

Four bills which would have authorized Education Department to waive qualification requirements for architect's licenses of applicants having 15 years' experience were all defeated in Committee. N.Y.S.A.A. had opposed all such measures.

Landscape Architects' Registration

The bills intended to license and regulate practice of landscape architecture never emerged from Committee. N.Y.S.A.A. had approved the legislation "in principle." The bills were S.I. 2881 Pr. 3918 by Van Wiggeren and A.I. 3557 Pr. 3672 by Schoeneck. This is second straight year bills have been defeated.

Building Code Commission

Despite the fact that the State Building Code Commission was abolished and an appropriation of \$375,000

eliminated from the budget, a bill was introduced in the last days of the session, which transfers all functions of the Commission to the State Division of Housing for a period of one year with an appropriation of \$100,000. The bill is A.I. 4425 Pr. 5112. This bill had our complete support. Passed both houses, signed by Governor.

Labor Law Amendments

The bill which would have given the Labor Department jurisdiction over state building code provisions as to places of public assembly and mercantile establishments passed the Assembly but got nowhere in the Senate. This was the Drumm bill, A.I. 4039 Pr. 4781. We had favored giving the Labor Department jurisdiction over exits and sanitary facilities only, *not* in transferring complete jurisdiction of the entire state building code commission provisions.

The bill to extend to all factory buildings provisions requiring vertical openings and other fire protection measures passed both houses and was signed by Governor. This was A.I. 2696 Pr. 4310 by Abrams and was endorsed and supported by N.Y.S.A.A.

Architects For Public Works Projects

The bills which would have prevented the employment by the Department of Public Works of private architects or engineers were defeated in Committee. N.Y.S.A.A. had vigorously opposed this legislation which had been introduced by Senator Hughes and Assemblyman Chase of Syracuse and was known as S.I. 3264 Pr. 3459—A.I. 4029 Pr. 4199.

Resolutions introduced by Senator Hughes and Assemblyman Brown of Syracuse calling for an investigation of fees paid to architects and engineers for public works' services did not prevail. These were known as Senate Resolution 38 and Assembly Resolution 54.

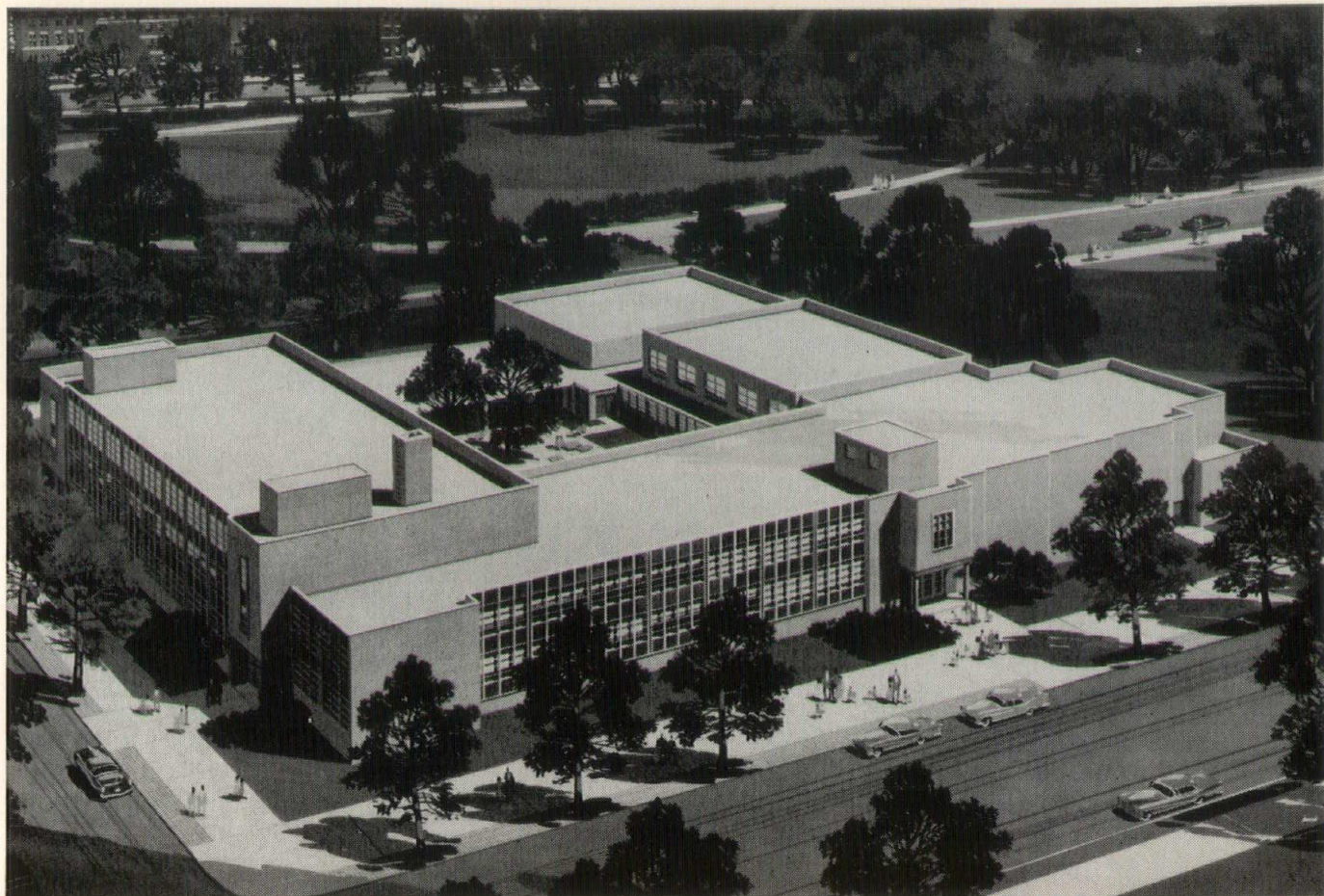
New York City School Bond Issue

The constitutional amendment to exclude \$500 million in school bonds from city's debt limit, which will be submitted to voters at 1959 general election, was passed. This was A.I. 52 Pr. 52 by Preller and had been endorsed by N.Y.S.A.A. With the passage of the legislation was another bill requiring the City of New York to match school bonds issued outside debt limit with bonds from within the limit, but limiting to \$50 million amount outside debt limit that could be issued in any one year.

The bills are identified by number, subject matter, disposition by the Governor and action taken by the Legislative Committee.

- A.I. 4425, Pr. 5112—*Chapter 198*—Action: Endorsed. State Building Code Commission, transferred to State Housing Division.
- A.I. 3683, Pr. 3828—*Vetoed*—Action: Hold. City Home Rule Law, local legislative jurisdiction.
- A.I. 2671, Pr. 2778—*Chapter 237*—Action: Endorsed. Education Law, architects, license revocations.
- S.I. 2825, Pr. 2963—*Vetoed*—Action: Opposed. Highway Law, municipal facilities, relocation.
- A.I. 870, Pr. 870—*Chapter 270*—Action: Hold. Ithaca Zoning board hearings.

(Continued on page 48)



BRICK FOR BEAUTY AND DURABILITY

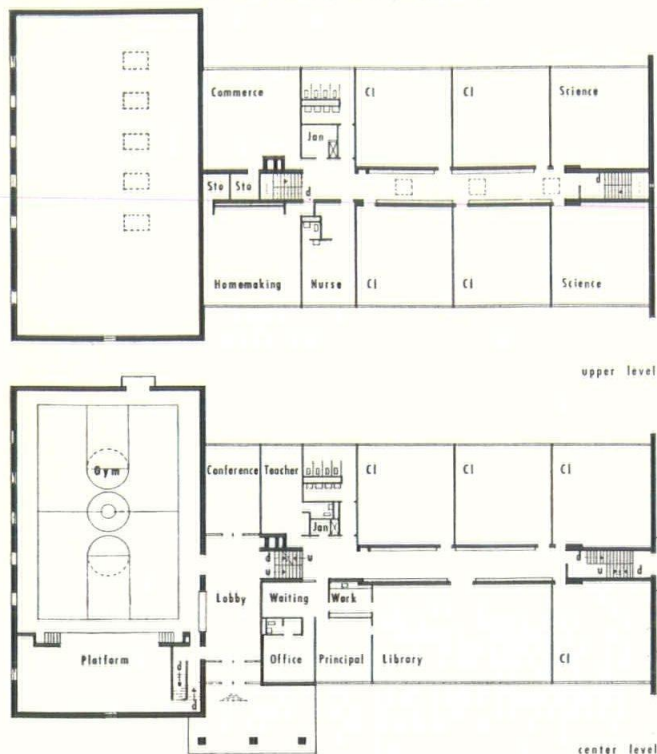
The architects on this smartly designed, modern school building chose a fine Grey Norman Brick in a Matt texture. The use of elongated brick has created an effect with clay products well befitting construction and design for the latter half of this 20th century. The clay products industry makes modern brick to keep up with modern design.

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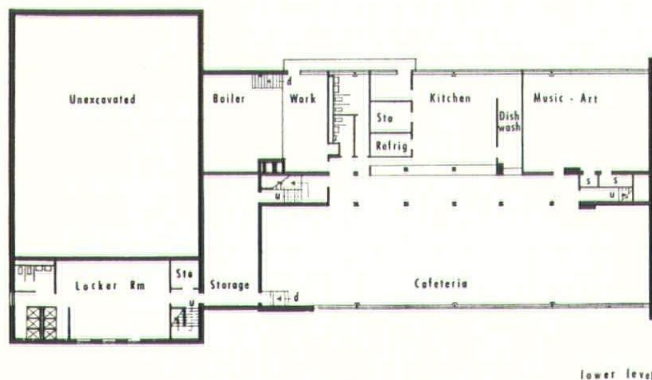
(Continued from page 24)



Total Square Footage

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Classroom wing | 29,057 sq. ft. |
| Auditorium-Gymnasium wing | 5,463 sq. ft. |
| Total | 34,520 sq. ft. |
| Cost per square foot | \$17.90 |

Construction was started in October 1957 and completed in April 1959.



LEGISLATIVE REPORT

(Continued from page 46)

- A.I. 2696, Pr. 4310—Chapter 854—Action: Endorsed. Labor Law, factories, vertical openings.
- A.I. 3972, Pr. 4831—Chapter 805—Action: Endorsed. Multiple Dwelling Law, cellar apartments.
- A.I. 860, Pr. 4647—Chapter 315—Action: Endorsed. Multiple Dwelling Law, balconies regulations.

- A.I. 1554, Pr. 4653—Chapter 825—Action: Hold. Multiple Dwelling Law, approved conversions.
- A.I. 859, Pr. 859—Chapter 729—Action: Endorsed. Multiple Dwelling Law, Buffalo variances.
- A.I. 1027, Pr. 4762—Chapter 877—Action: No action. Multiple Dwelling Law, heating requirements.
- A.I. 4105, Pr. 4783—Vetoed—Action: Opposed. Multiple Dwelling Law, building regulations.
- A.I. 3828, Pr. 4784—Chapter 488—Action: Opposed. Multiple Dwelling Law, building dimensions.
- A.I. 1485, Pr. 4747—Chapter 824—Action: Endorsed. Multiple Dwelling Law, garage construction.
- S.I. 2592, Pr. 2699—Vetoed—Action: Endorsed. Multiple Dwelling Law, motor vehicle storage.
- A.I. 3367, Pr. 3461—Chapter 828—Action: No action. Multiple Dwelling Law, transient parking.
- A.I. 3690, Pr. 3835—Chapter 511—Action: No action. Multiple Dwelling Law, owners' filed notices.
- A.I. 3071, Pr. 3118—Vetoed—Action: Endorsed. Multiple Dwelling Law, alcove lighting.
- A.I. 3306, Pr. 4455—Vetoed—Action: Opposed. Multiple Dwelling Law, ventilation regulations.
- S.I. 663, Pr. 3861—Chapter 310—Action: Endorsed. Multiple Dwelling Law, tenements, water-closets.
- A.I. 1623, Pr. 4438—Chapter 756—Action: Endorsed. Multiple Dwelling Law, lighting ventilation.
- A.I. 4348, Pr. 4954—Chapter 489—Action: Hold. Multiple Dwelling Law, yard areas, regulations.
- A.I. 1937, Pr. 4489—Chapter 757—Action: Endorsed. Multiple Dwelling Law, yard size regulations.
- S.I. 3385, Pr. 3606—Vetoed—Action: Endorsed. Multiple Residence Law, dwelling heights.
- S.I. 1848, Pr. 2699—Vetoed—Action: Hold. Municipal Law, slum clearance plans.
- A.I. 3064, Pr. 3111—Vetoed—Action: Hold. Municipal Law, zoning regulations.
- S.I. 3298, Pr. 4404—Chapter 652—Action: Hold. New York City Code, planning commission, population regulations.
- S.I. 3396, Pr. 4323—Chapter 850—Action: Endorsed. New York City, school debt funds, limit.
- A.I. 3965, Pr. 4942—Chapter 832—Action: Hold. Town Law, town housing codes.

We wish to thank all the members of the Legislative Committee and our constituent organizations for their fine support and cooperation which made possible a most successful legislative year.

Respectfully submitted,

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE:

Matthew W. Del Gaudio, Co-chairman
Richard Roth, Co-chairman

PUBLIC RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

The Buffalo-Western New York Chapter has recently taken on a more active Public Relations program, following the leadership of several Chapters in the Eastern region.

In 1958 we employed professional consultants for the first time, with definitely good results.

One Public Relations "gadget" in 1959 was taking a booth at the annual Buffalo Better Homes



Exposition, April 4-11, at the Mastan Armory. We constructed an attractive booth of materials easily obtained from local suppliers, plus our own labor, and set up a 16 mm. projector with screen to show sound films.

Three delightful films were obtained on a weekly lease basis from the Library of the Octagon House, Headquarters of the American Institute of Architects, at 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.—"What is a House?", "A School for Johnny," and "A Place to Worship." These reels are in color, semi-animated, with sound. Running time is about fifteen minutes each.

They attracted a great audience for the Public

Relations Committee. The booth, No. 11, was just far enough from the entrance to catch every visitor in an alert mood, and many stayed to see a large part of the film on display. Others came back and requested repeat performances. Some took advantage of the chairs to sit in the booth.

We distributed 15,000 booklets on "Facts about your Architect," made up of excerpts from the "Facts" book published by the A.I.A., and containing a complete list of Buffalo Architects with office addresses and telephone. (Copies available from the Buffalo Chapter.) We had many Home Exhibition visitors discuss with the Architects in attendance various aspects of architectural services—all seemed glad to get the Architects' story thus presented.

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT

JULY-AUGUST ISSUE

Hospitals, Clinics, Medical Office Buildings, Medical Suites, Sanatoriums, Mental Hospitals, etc. Deadline—June 15th.

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER ISSUE

Convention Issue—Whiteface Inn. Issue to be devoted to works of Members of the Westchester Chapter, Host Chapter of Convention. Deadline—August 1st for features—September 2nd for news.

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER ISSUE

Industrial and Commercial Buildings, including Stores, Shops, Factories, Shopping Centers, Theatres, Banks, Office Buildings, etc. Deadline—October 1st for features—November 2nd for news.

Each member of the New York State Association of Architects is urged to submit one or more examples of his work for publication during the forthcoming year. Editorial material should be sent to the managing editor, Thomas Morin, 133 East Avenue, Rochester 4, New York.

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FOUNDATION SOLUTIONS FOR DIFFICULT SITES

BY LOUIS J. GOODMAN

Associate Professor of Civil Engineering, Syracuse University; Consulting Soils Engineer

The January-February 1959 issue of the Empire State Architect contained the final installment of a series of articles by the writer on the procedures to be followed for a complete subsurface investigation, from the reconnaissance to the detailed investigation. In many cases the site conditions as determined from these investigations will probably be such that footing foundations can be used to support the contemplated loads without any special treatment of the subsoil. However, when the results disclose difficult conditions, it would be necessary to study other foundation solutions. This would be the case when the results of the detailed investigation show that either the shear strength of the soil is not adequate for footing foundations or that expected settlements will be excessive. Possible solutions for sites in this category are:

1. Preload to develop expected settlements before construction, if time element is favorable.
2. Spread the load over a larger area by using a mat foundation.
3. Reduce the net load by increasing the depth of excavation and use a mat foundation with a basement.
4. Consider piles to by-pass the compressible strata.
5. Make the structure lighter.
6. Find a more favorable site.

This article will deal with various methods of handling difficult sites and will not consider structural or site changes. Also, a difficult site as used in this discussion will be one that cannot be handled by a reasonable lowering of the footing foundations or by conventional compaction methods. An example of such a site is one containing deep compressible strata.

The following is a detailed list of foundation solutions that can be considered for difficult sites, with brief comments on the applicability and the limitations of each solution.

1. Site Preloading

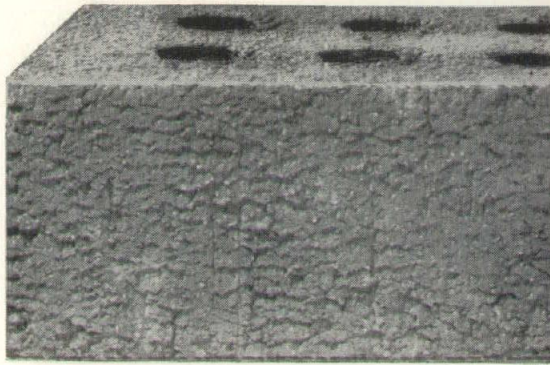
Preloading consists of applying a dead load or surcharge, equal to or greater than the weight of the proposed structure, over the site to develop the settlements prior to construction. After compression of the underlying soil has occurred under the preload, which is usually an earth fill, the preload is removed and replaced by the structure itself, using shallow foundations to support the loads. When the preload is removed, the compressible stratum may expand, but generally only a small percentage of the compression it underwent. Finally, when the building load is applied, recompression will occur but it will be small, usually only slightly larger than the expansion. The surcharge material can be utilized for fill purposes such as parking areas and driveways, if necessary.

A soil engineering investigation is necessary for the design and control of site preloading. These studies will include the determination of the general order of magnitude and rate of settlement to define the time needed for the preloading operation. Also, field control is necessary during the preloading stages.

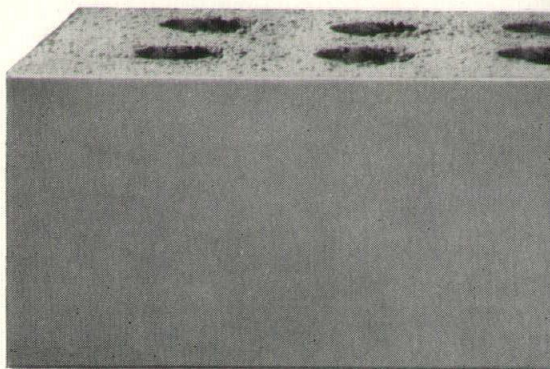
This method can result in substantial savings in foundation costs but has not had much use in the United States, primarily due to the fact that any construction method which involves long delays is not popular in this country. The writer has had experience with two preloading operations in the Syracuse area. One involved a preload for several months on a compacted fill placed over approximately 10 feet of compressible material so that a floor slab independently supported on grade could be used in place of a structural floor, resulting in a savings of approximately \$25,000. The second project has not been completed, but cost data on pre-

(Continued on page 54)

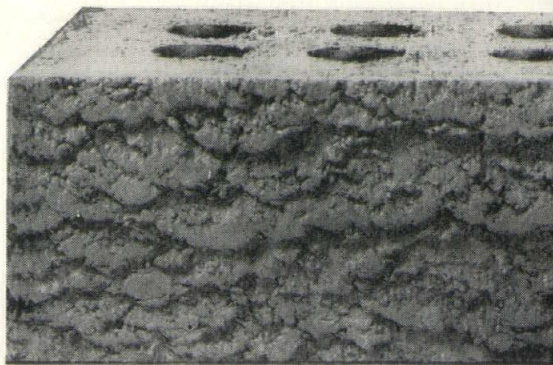
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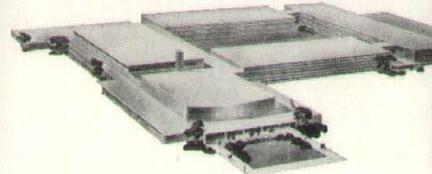
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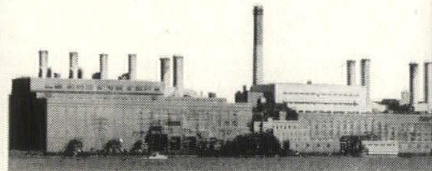
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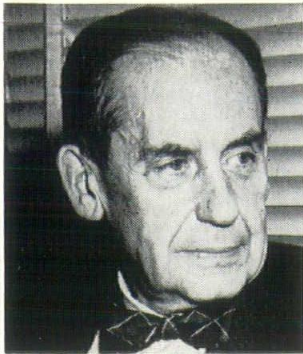
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ARCHITECT HONORED — WALTER GROPIUS AWARDED 1959 A.I.A. GOLD MEDAL



Walter Gropius, world famous architect and a Harvard University professor emeritus, has been named as the winner of the 1959 Gold Medal of The American Institute of Architects.

The architect-educator was elected for this honor by the A.I.A. Board of Directors at their annual

meeting at Institute headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Gropius will receive the coveted award in the course of the A.I.A. annual convention at New Orleans, La., June 22 to 26.

Gropius was born in Berlin, Germany, in 1883. He first visited the United States as a young architect in 1928 and moved permanently to this country in 1937, having first gone to England in 1934 to flee the Nazi regime in his native country.

After studying architecture at Berlin and Munich, Gropius entered private architectural practice in 1910. At the end of the first world war, and until 1928, he became the first director of the Bauhaus school of applied arts at Weimar and later Dessau, Germany. The aim of the Bauhaus was, in Gropius' words, to "solve the creative problems of industrialization".

The Bauhaus soon attracted numerous artists and architects whose influence on visual design "from the coffee cup to city planning," became world wide. Gropius' own fame as one of the pioneers of contemporary architecture began with his design of the new Bauhaus building in Dessau, Germany.

At Harvard, Gropius soon became known as an outstanding architectural educator. His purpose was to widen the outlook of architectural students towards an integration of architecture, town planning, and landscape architecture and from there to a close contact with other specialties. In addition to teaching he continued to design buildings as a leading member of the architectural firm "The Architects' Collaborative".

The architect-educator recently listed the Hark-

ness Commons Building at the Harvard Graduate Center, and the McCormick Estate Office Building at Chicago, as among his most significant building designs in this country. His many other buildings include private residences, schools, college and office buildings and housing developments in this country and abroad. The bibliography of his written works includes more than 100 articles.

Gropius was made a Fellow of The American Institute of Architects in 1954 and received the Gold Medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1956. He has been honored by architectural societies and universities all over the world.

The A.I.A. Gold Medal, the highest honor American architects can bestow, may be awarded annually in recognition of most distinguished service to the architectural profession. Previous gold medalists include John Wellborn Root in 1958, Louis Skidmore in 1957, Clarence S. Stein in 1956, William M. Dudok in 1955, and Frank Lloyd Wright in 1949.

Walter Gropius lives in Lincoln, Massachusetts, in a residence he designed in 1937.

Architect's Fee But Small Part In Total Building Costs

(Continued from page 32)

accept discounts or commissions from any source such as manufacturers or suppliers. His only remuneration is that received from his client.

For an idea within the profession, take the advice to high school students considering architecture as a profession, given by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in a pamphlet titled: "So You Want to Be an Architect."

"If you're planning on wealth, architecture is not for you," the youngsters are told outright. But, the professionals add: "Being an architect can be a satisfying experience; few professions offer as much in creativeness and social usefulness."

And, another consolation for the lay public charged with hiring architectural services is that fact that "you don't buy an architect — or his charge — in a poke."

The architect's fee for each job is settled at preliminary conferences, with the final and definite arrangements stated in a formal contract countersigned by both owner and architect.

Comments On Costs Of School Buildings

BY CARL W. CLARK, F.A.I.A.

You and I can buy cheap or good qualities in material things in all areas of business. This has always been so, as evidenced by author John Ruskin's quotation of many decades ago.

"It's unwise to pay too much, but it's worse to pay too little. When you pay too much, you lose a little money — that is all. When you pay too little, you sometimes lose everything, because the thing you bought was incapable of doing the thing it was bought to do. The common law of business balance prohibits paying a little and getting a lot — it can't be done. If you deal with the lowest bidder, it is well to add something for the risk you run. And if you do that you will have enough to pay for something better."

We all know that clothing, cars, buildings, are available at low or high prices. A desirable method of determining whether to purchase an item is to consider (1) the length of time one wishes to use it and (2) its likely repair and maintenance cost. The least costly long-term usage generally results in higher initial cost. Balance and judgment are necessary in selection for use.

Education is the largest single expense to local and state taxpayers. In New York State, the percentage of building bond cost averages 15% of the educational tax dollar. Maintenance cost averages 15% of the same dollar. Capital "savings" in building costs are realized in the 20 or 30 year bonding period. Savings in maintenance costs, however, start with the building's occupancy and continue throughout the life of the structure. Over the long run, therefore, maintenance cost savings can be of great importance, tax-wise; perhaps greater than any one item in a school budget. Maintenance cost of well-constructed buildings is much less than for cheap buildings.

A structure is erected for a particular function, whether it be a home, factory or school. The purpose of any structure is to produce a product,— material or human — as well and as efficiently as present knowledge permits. In education, a structure is only a tool to permit learning and training for citizenship. *It should be efficient, inexpensive, and attractive.* Buildings are not necessarily good because they are costly. Neither are they good because they are cheap. Perhaps they can be more costly because they are cheap as to structure and finish. Perhaps, too, they can be cheap because of curriculum offered and space provided.

An architect does not determine space to be provided for educational purposes. It is determined by law, regulation, and local desires. When state minimums are exceeded, local desires determine auditorium provisions, physical education space, and other matters of curriculum requirements.

An architect puts required spaces into proper relationship, all in accord with local wishes, and envelops the mandated space with an exterior of detail and design approved by the authorities.

An architect can advise on materials and finishes from studies and practical experience based on years of research.

The Owner determines what is listed in the specifications after study and counsel. Many times counsel is represented by a citizens' group. A good architect welcomes the opportunity to sit with such groups to explore various areas of thought. He is anxious to establish good public relations to the end that there may be harmony and understanding on a given project. He is glad to provide studies and written works on various aspects of his field which affect cost, both initial and long term.

A good architect seeks to serve his client in any way he can. He is willing to devote time and effort so that understanding can be reached and his client knows that his building is the result of the best thinking in the field.

Such an attitude on the part of all interested people can pave the road to an economical, well-designed building, a teaching tool that will serve a school district well for a long period of time.

1959 A.I.A. CONVENTION

Plans for the 1959 Convention in New Orleans, June 22-26, are well underway. There will be an outstanding program keyed to the theme "Design", with stimulating talks and seminars by leaders in architecture and related fields, scheduled. Particularly good news is that an entirely new format is being developed for this convention. A revision of the stereotyped, often tedious, program of events is long overdue and there is no question that a fresh approach is welcome. The new pattern will afford convention-goers ample opportunity to explore the fascinating city of New Orleans and its many unique attractions.

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GRAVEL PITS—

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| 324 Pavement Rd. | RE 6205 |
| Stage & Billo, Clarence | SP 8144 |
| Genesee & Shisler | RE 4224 |
| Shisler & Wiltse | RE 3419 |
| Peppermint Rd. | RE 2483 |

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT 1869-1959

John Noble Richards, President of The American Institute of Architects, issued the following statement on the death of Frank Lloyd Wright:

The American Institute of Architects joins the world in respectful homage to Frank Lloyd Wright, the great architectural genius of our time. His place in history is secure; his continuing influence on architectural thought assured. This century's achievements in architecture would be unthinkable without him. He has been a teacher to us all.

Construction At Cooper Union

Construction of the new building planned for the Cooper Union School of Engineering was started late this spring, Dr. Edwin S. Burdell, president of The Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, announced today.

The \$4,000,000 structure, in which will be united for the first time all of the departments of the century-old, tuition-free engineering school, will be erected on the former site of New York's now vanished Bible House, in the city block bounded by Third and Fourth Avenues, Ninth Street, and Astor Place, Manhattan. It will stand immediately north of the Cooper Union's original Foundation Building, which was built more than 100 years ago by Peter Cooper, New York industrialist.

Ground-breaking for the building was in May, according to a schedule prepared by Vermilya-Brown Company, Inc., recently appointed as general contractor. Construction is expected to proceed fast enough to allow for a cornerstone-laying ceremony on September 23, 1959, which will be the 106th anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the Foundation Building. Less than two months later The Cooper Union will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the formal opening of the Foundation Building for the college courses in science and art and the public lectures that have been continued without admission charge ever since then.

FOUNDATION SOLUTIONS

(Continued from page 56)

loading, footing foundations and a floor slab on grade for a warehouse indicate substantial savings over an alternate method.

2. Long Piles

Long piles may be used to transmit the loads to a good bearing stratum to eliminate the difficulties caused by compressible strata. They may also act to spread the load out through soft strata that are not capable of supporting footing foundations. Piles in the

first category are known as end or point-bearing and those in the second category as friction. The end-bearing pile derives almost all its support from the soil or rock near the point, whereas a friction pile obtains its support principally from the surrounding soil through the development of shearing resistance between the soil and the pile. It is therefore apparent that the loading which the pile can carry depends more on the characteristics of the soil in which the pile is embedded and the soil or rock beneath the pile tip than it does on the characteristics of the pile.

It is emphasized that adequate test boring data are necessary in order to permit proper selection of the pile type and to afford reasonable estimates of pile lengths for point-bearing piles. More accurate data on shearing resistance of soil are needed for friction piles to determine diameters and lengths.

Test loading of piles should be specified when a design load in excess of the so-called customary safe load for a given type of point-bearing pile is contemplated or when friction piles are being considered. Some building codes require load tests on piles when it is planned to use a load exceeding 40 tons per single pile for point-bearing and 30 tons for friction. Also, both single and group action of piles must be considered when determining the safe pile load, unless the piles are to be driven to bedrock.

Readers may be familiar with the data contained in the following table, which summarizes general information concerning lengths and loads customarily used for the various types of piles. Approximate costs per foot of the piles are not included in this table, since they will vary with the volume of work, the time driven and the geographical location.

| Type of Pile | Max. Length Commonly Used | Load Range Commonly Used |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Timber | 60 ft.* | 10-20 tons |
| (2) Cast-in-Place Concrete | | |
| (a) Raymond Step-Taper | 90 | 30-50 |
| (b) Monotube | 120 | 30-50 |
| (c) Cobi | 90 | 30-50 |
| (d) Franki Standard etc. | 60 | 90-120 |
| (3) Precast Concrete | 60 | 40-60 |
| (4) Composite (Concrete-timber) | 90 | 15-25 |
| (5) Steel (H-section) (10 in. deep section) | 100 | 50-60 |

*Greater lengths are available on the west coast

(Continued on page 65)

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Among The Constituent Organizations

by WARREN L. HENDERSON

President Richards Sounds Challenge To Profession

—From address to Buffalo-Western New York Chapter, January 14th.

"As we stand on the verge of soaring into outer space, we realize how much there is still to explore about inner space . . . the workings of man's mind and motivations, the proper design of the space we live and work and worship in, the creation of an environment suitable for twentieth century man. We can be proud of the progress made in just one year. But we must also realize that while 1958 cars, space rockets and atomic submarines will most likely become obsolete in 1959, the 1958 problems will not.

"We have many good city plans. But we have few if any, planned cities. The city should be the center of our civilization. A place, in the words of Louis Kahn, that people will want to go to and not just go through; a city which is not cut up by highways, beset by chaos, and tainted by ugliness.

"Public housing in London, England is better than any we have accomplished here. It is more imaginative in design and superior in providing the amenities of living environment. There, as elsewhere in Europe, the authorities have recognized the fundamental importance of preserving open space. Stockholm, to cite another example, has developed a new suburban community, Vallingby. This is a new city designed for an ultimate population of 80,000. It is one of those cities which people will want to go to instead of go through. It has made adequate provision for traffic and parking without taking

cars into its center. And Stockholm, so you won't think the problem is easier there, now has one car for every seven people, as compared to one for twenty-five before the War.

" . . . and this leads me to the next item on my list of wishes for the future: The Architect's leadership in securing general public appreciation of *good design*. This world would be a world in which human values again gain the upper hand over mere technology. It is, I believe, a great error to assume that the machine age has brought us order and harmony. If you ever looked into the confused maze of wiring inside a television set or the chaos of a modern oil refinery, you will know what I mean. The National Home Builders Association has recently asked me to participate in a conference which inquired into the possible causes of a current slack in home building. Our builder friends were puzzled. Income is high, savings are high and yet houses are not selling proportionately. Yet, economists tell them that the need is there. Our population is constantly growing and people should, logically, want more and better homes. Something, clearly, is wrong. I told them that I thought their problem is that people have become discriminating. The answer, I said, can be found in two words: *better design*.

"I believe that to practice architecture means to devote loving care not just to buildings, but also to our relations with people. Not just to community planning, but also to our communities.

"I've always liked Edmund Burke's famous words—'All that is necessary

for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing.' Conversely, if we are active and alert, if we speak up and participate, if we advance our best architectural ambitions together in our professional organization, there is no telling what we can do to create a better environment for man . . . a better future."

BROOKLYN CHAPTER

A Gala Occasion

The March meeting will be remembered by all who came to view the drawings and models of the winning designs in this year's Design Competition of our Chapter, and to hear our distinguished visitors Trevor W. Rogers, Matthew W. DelGaudio, Dean Olindo Grossi, and Mr. Arthur Eccleston, assistant to planning consultant in the Boro President's Office.

The winners, all students of the Pratt Institute, were cheered heartily as they came up to the dais to receive their cash awards and beautiful citation certificates designed for the occasion by Stanley Prowler, Chairman of the Student Associateship Committee.

Mr. DelGaudio, in his inimitable peppery style, introduced a sobering note when he stressed a fundamental principle in Architecture, that the human element is of foremost importance in design considerations.

Regional Director, Trevor Rogers, reviewed a number of problems now engaging the attention of our Officers at the Octagon. He dwelt at some length on the protests voiced by many Chapters against holding the forthcoming National Convention in a State where racial discrimination is legalized, and he assured his listen-



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ers that every visitor to the Convention will be able to attend unhindered every Institute function.

Dean Grossi stated that the students at the Architectural Department of Pratt Institute are oriented to consider regional problems as well as the requirements of individual buildings.

The consensus of opinion among our hardened practitioners, as they circled around the slick winning models, was that they too, maybe, could design such lovely creations, if it were not for their clients.

The winners were: George Large and John Barbieri—First Prize; William A. Plyer and Samuel J. DeSanto—Second Prize; Jacob R. Nuff and Don Murry—Third Prize. Seven other competitors received Honorable Mention Certificates.

At the March Executive meeting a Committee on Nominations was elected to present at our General Meeting in April a slate of nominees to fill Chapter offices to be vacated at the end of this term, and delegates to the forthcoming National and State Conventions.

The Nominating Committee consists of the members: Harry Silverman, Joseph Levy, Jr., Ch., E. James

Gambarro, Martyn Weston, and Joseph Krendel.

Notes and Notices

Our treasurer, Anthony Amendola is shaking off spring fever restlessness on a trip to Europe.

Our N.Y.S.A.A. Legislative Committee Chairman, Abraham Farber, is planning to hop the puddle on May 9th, to participate in the triannual convention in Jerusalem, of the Bnai Brith Order, and to observe what is being done architecturally in other countries.

We are confident that our two distinguished members will serve as ambassadors of good will wherever they touch ground and confer with fellow architects.

BUFFALO - WESTERN NEW YORK CHAPTER

Richards Well Received

The Park Lane Restaurant, last January 14, 1959, was the scene of one of the most outstanding local chapter meetings in recent years. John Noble Richards, F.A.I.A., President of the American Institute of Architects was the honored guest and speaker.

Outstanding guests and members seated at the head table included Mr.

and Mrs. John Noble Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Q. Faragher, Mr. and Mrs. C. Storrs Borrows and Mr. and Mrs. John W. Briggs. Rev. William J. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Reinhold, Mr. and Mrs. James William Kideney, Mr. and Mrs. Trevor W. Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. W. Newell Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Justin Imbs, and Mr. and Mrs. John A. Corbett.

John Corbett, radio station WBEN M.C. for "The Speaker of the House" program was given an award of appreciation for his services to architecture and the Buffalo-Western New York Chapter.

Fred Reinhold, president of Anchor Concrete Products Corp., presented the First Annual Scholarship check from Anchor Concrete. The Scholarship, an uncommitted gift for educational purposes is awarded at the discretion of the Chapter.

Special committee, consisting of Thomas Justin Imbs, Chairman, William Olaf Sheltgren, Elon B. Clark, Jr., Robert R. Fitzgerald, Gordon W. Jones drafted the conditions for the grant which the Chapter Board has approved in principal. The name of the Fund to be known as "Buffalo-
(Continued on page 60)

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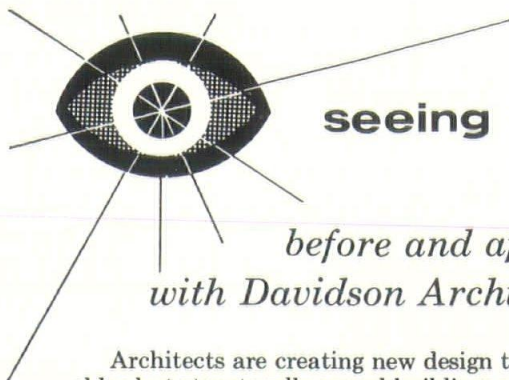
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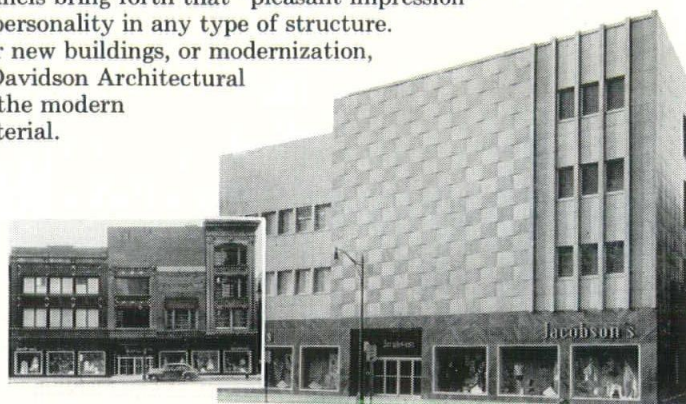
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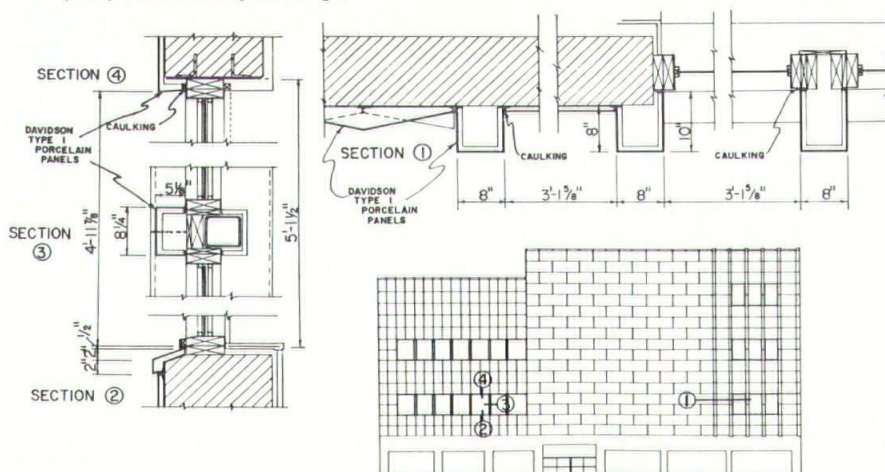
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Newly Elected A.I.A. Fellows

Nine members of the New York State Association of Architects were among the thirty-nine chosen throughout the nation for advancement to Fellowship by the American Institute of Architects. Serving on the Jury of Fellows were Thomas D. Broad, Dallas, Texas, chairman; Jack Bass Smith, Hingham, Mass; Winchton L. Risley, Los Angeles, Calif.; Robert W. McLaughlin, Princeton, N. J.; Alfred Shaw, Chicago, Ill.; and George Bain Cummings of Binghamton, N. Y., a past president of the A.I.A. and a member of the Central New York Chapter and N.Y.S.A.A.

Heading the list of new Fellows, who will be inducted at a special ceremony during the A.I.A. Convention in June in New Orleans, is Harry M. Prince, President of the New York State Association of Architects, who gained the honor for Public Service. Mr. Prince is a past president of the New York Chapter, A.I.A., a former Deputy Commissioner of the New York City Department of Housing and Buildings, an architectural consultant to the Joint Legislative Committee on Housing and Multiple Dwellings and a member U. S. Panel, American Arbitration Association.

Mr. Prince planned Coney Island Houses for the New York City Housing Authority and the Elijah D. Clark Junior High School in the Bronx. Among his current projects are the Medical-Surgical Building at Kings Park State Hospital and Andrew Jackson Houses. He was recommended for his Fellowship by his many friends throughout the State who were aware of his distinguished record for public service.

Other new Fellows elected for the highest honor that can be awarded in the architectural profession are Brother Cajetan J. B. Baumann, a member of the Roman Catholic Order of Friars Minor, chosen for Design; Thomas H. Creighton, editor of Progressive Architecture, chosen for Literature; Robert W. Cutler of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, chosen for Design and Service to the Institute; Thomas W. Mackesey, Dean of the College of Architecture, Cornell University, chosen for Education; Michael L. Radoslovich, Director of Architecture for the New York City Board of Education, for Public Service; Thorne Sherwood of Stamford,

Conn., chosen for Design; George E. Kidder Smith, architect, author and critic, chosen for Literature; Theodore J. Young, partner in the firm of Eggers & Higgins, chosen for Design.

All the new Fellows, with the exception of Dean Mackesey who is affiliated with the Central New York Chapter, A.I.A., are members of the New York Chapter, A.I.A.

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ME Perez

(Editor's Note: The above communique was recently received. We request a translation by any member who will come to our rescue — we majored in French and have forgotten most of that!)

Rochester Society 40th Anniversary

New York State is celebrating a year of History and the Rochester Society of Architects wish to participate in this event.

The Society is also celebrating its Fortieth Anniversary, which will culminate in a dinner early in October.

Carl and Ann Schmidt, members of the Rochester Society of Architects, have written an excellent book to commemorate the Society's anni-

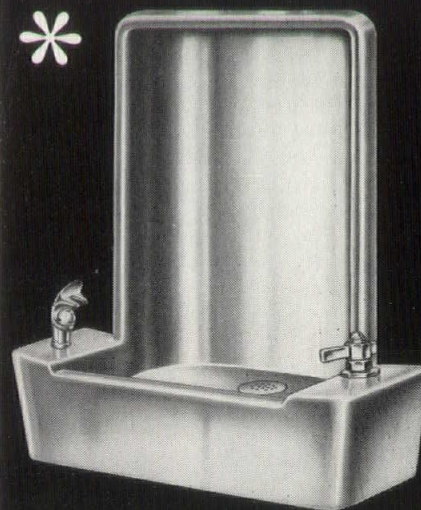
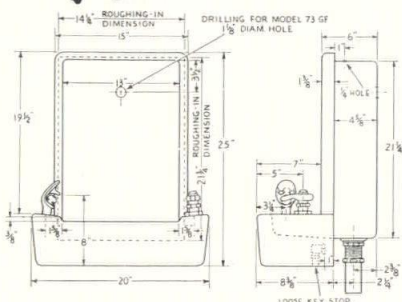
versary. This book will describe Architecture and Architects of Rochester, New York, and will be a valuable addition to any Library. The book will be ready for distribution at the early part of October.

The Rochester Society will have pre-publication order forms ready shortly for any person interested in ordering a book. Any inquiries should be made to N. J. Masucci, 740 East Ave., Rochester, New York.

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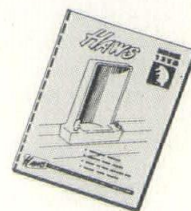
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Among Our Constituents

(Continued from page 57)

Western New York Chapter A.I.A. Scholarship Award"; Anchor Concrete Products, Sponsor. The Grant is to be made to a graduate of a school of Architecture or Architectural Engineering accredited by New York State, under 30 years of age, a resident in the 8 counties of Western New York within jurisdiction of our Chapter. He or she can receive the Award but once; however unsuccessful candidates may apply another year. He or she must use the award in the year granted and must make periodical reports to the Chapter in a prescribed manner and shall make a final report before the Chapter, if possible. The candidate must write to the Chapter requesting consideration, stating his qualifications and how he would use the award if granted. The Committee will interview his Dean of Architecture, who must endorse his Scholastic ability in Architecture. The candidate must present samples of his work for consideration. He will be granted a personal interview by the Committee.

CENTRAL NEW YORK CHAPTER

March Meeting at Ithaca

Highlighting the March meeting at Cornell University was a student presentation of the study done by the College of Architecture Graduate School of the Grand Valley Project in Colorado. The study is of an entire community resulting from a new mining operation in the area and it was very interesting to see the many aspects of the problem which were studied and developed. The models, charts, plans and student descriptions were excellent and showed the results of months of study.

May Meeting at Skaneateles

More than 200 architects from 26 northern, central and southern counties of New York State unanimously re-elected two Syracuse architects as officers of the Central New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects at the organization's annual meeting Saturday night (May 16) at the Sherwood Inn, Skaneateles.



SYRACUSANS SURVEY ARCHITECTS ELECTION RESULTS — Russell W. King, left, James D. Curtin, center, and Robert T. Clark survey results of election Saturday which re-named Curtin and Clark president and treasurer, respectively, of the Central New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. King arranged annual meeting of architects from the 26 county chapter area.

James D. Curtin, 112 DeWitt Street, will continue as chapter president in 1959-60, and Robert T. Clark, 625 James Street, will be treasurer for a second term.

Others elected were Frank C. DelleCese of Utica, vice president; William P. Roberts of Rochester, secretary; and Carl F. W. Kaelber of Rochester, director for three years.

Thomas W. Mackesey, dean of the College of Architecture at Cornell University, was cited by the chapter for being one of 39 architects in the United States advanced this year to the rank of Fellow by the American Institute of Architects. He will be inducted into the College of Fellows at the national convention of

the A.I.A. in New Orleans, June 22-26.

The major address at the Skaneateles meeting, arranged by Russell W. King of 402 E. Genesee Street, Syracuse, was delivered by John T. McCarty who urged the architects to "Become more active in political affairs, and thus help to halt government paternalism which is opposed to private enterprise."

McCarty, manager of the employee and plant community relations operation for the General Electric Company in Syracuse, declared that "Government paternalism wants to be big and make people small. It is opposed to individual incentive, to initiative, and to the free and competitive market."

"We can all recognize the trend to bigger and bigger government, and it must be halted by individual citizens."

"As a profession, architects should recognize that one of the most serious challenges to their future is government encroachment" into the building industry.

He pointed out that in addition to helping their communities by protecting their profession, architects have a responsibility as citizens and parents. In this capacity, "Architects must lead taxpayers in their search for more economical school buildings."

"The feeling that architects insist on higher and higher school bills is erroneous!"

A lecturer in Syracuse's Practical Politics Seminar, McCarty emphasized that professional men, like business men, should immediately focus attention upon the loss of traditional American freedom that citizens are suffering as a result of turning constantly to Albany and Washington, D.C., for solution of their local problems.

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voted March 30 to adopt the New York State Building Code for the City of Syracuse, this after a lengthy campaign by area architects, builders, contractors and the Chamber of Commerce endorsing the Code.

Fred B. O'Connor Elected Member Emeritus

The status of Member Emeritus in the American Institute of Architects and the Central New York Chapter has been conferred on Fred B. O'Connor, Syracuse. This commemorates his long career in architecture and we offer our congratulations.

"Don't Hide Your Light Under a Bushel"

Central New York Chapter Vice President Frank C. DelleCese urges members to dramatize before their clients the great volume of work performed for the architect's fee.

One of the methods suggested by Mr. DelleCese is that a display be set up on the occasion of a school open house, building dedication program, etc., to show a complete array of the preliminary, working drawings, shop drawings, specifications, progress photos, correspondence, etc., that was necessary in the construction of the building being opened. Every possible illustration of the work performed by the architect should be exhibited, so that through sheer volume alone the public will appreciate the extent of the architect's service.

Ralph H. Parks comments that he has found the above idea very successful, and in one instance the material covered the greater part of one side of a gymnasium.

Two other suggestions: 1) When the size of bonds for public buildings is announced, point out the amount that will be spent for construction and/or site. Many people erroneously figure the architect's fee

on the combined site and construction cost, instead of only on the latter.

2) When you as the architect speak at dedication ceremonies, refer to the months spent by "X" number of people in your office in designing and supervision of the construction of the building. Spell out the architectural labor involved in the structure being opened.

EASTERN NEW YORK CHAPTER

March Meeting

Trevor Rogers, A.I.A., Regional A.I.A. Director, spoke on the work of the Board of Directors. Mr. Rogers had special praise for President John N. Richards, a hard-working executive who has traveled over 40,000 miles so far this year in line of duty.

The State Board of Directors is representative and is composed of Architects from large and small offices. One director heads a one-man office while another is principal of an office totaling 157 people.

Interesting facts about the structure of your A.I.A. were presented. Of 20,000 eligible Architects in the United States, 13,000 are members. The A.I.A. is 102 years old and has a budget of over one million dollars. At present there are 12 regions. Texas, California and New York are Regional States. All other regions consist of two or more states. Florida, at present, is petitioning for a membership as a new state region. Since states such as Ohio, Michigan and Illinois have more than Florida's 456 members, applications for more new Regional States probably will be forthcoming. An Institute Proposal which may be issued in the near future will propose 6 regions. This would tend to reduce costs (each region costs approximately \$10,000) and work for more efficiency.

Mr. Rogers commented on the three

present ways of dealing with malpractice: (1) Censure; (2) Suspension; (3) Termination of Membership. His feeling was that decisions in matters of malpractice should be left to the investigating committee since they are better informed than the Board of Directors.

The present dues structure will be reviewed in the near future.

Mr. Rogers was well-received by the members. His amiable manner and informative approach make him an exceptional representative as our Regional Director.

Home Show Report

Pete Seidner reported that even though cooperation by Chapter members left much to be desired, much was gained by our participation in the Albany Home Show. Those members who did participate are to be commended for their ingenuity and untiring efforts. Special credit is due Harris Sanders and Pete Seidner and all those who assisted them in this effort. Money donations by Gil Barker, Bud Cadman, Al Hartheimer and Parker Dodge were appreciated.

April Meeting

A report by Joe Addonizio, Executive Director, New York State Association of Architects, regarding certain ramifications of the Folmer-Gordon Bill was presented. This is the bill which would authorize the State to produce "stock" school plans.

A discussion of methods and procedures on how to combat the above bill was initiated.

Mr. Robert Royston, Senior Partner of Royston, Hanomoto & Mayes, Landscaping Architects, San Francisco, gave a particularly informative and interesting talk and presented slides. Mr. Royston also spoke at

(Continued on next page)

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Among Our Constituents

(Continued from page 61)

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NEW YORK CHAPTER

Technical Meeting

Tuesday evening, the 24th of March, Chapter members were given an intimate first hand picture of the design and construction of the "Stamford Church".

Messrs Yen Liang and Patrick De Luca discussed and illustrated in color slides the development of this Wallace Harrison building.

Early renderings showed a stone exterior, the so-called "fish" shape resulted from the architectural concept and was without religious implications.

The Consulting engineers helped develop the later reinforced concrete design while Gabriel Loire of Chartres produced the colored glass which was in polygonal panels of a poured matrix of concrete. Construction was largely a problem of locating points in space and building to them.

You Too Can Criticize

The Publications Committee, through our sub-committee chairman, Frederick Adams, planned and staged a symposium on "Architectural Criticism", on April 30th. We had as guests on our panel Percival Goodman, giving us the professional and Chapter side of the story; James Marston Fitch, the Historian's viewpoint; Glenn Fowler, from the New York Times, giving the real estate editor's thoughts; and Mrs. Sibyl Moholy-Nagy, outlining the art critic's view.

The Chapter Pre-Convention Luncheon was held Tuesday, May 5th.

Hospital and Health Committee Field Trip

Our very active H&H Committee announces that the last tour of this season will be to the Beth Abraham Home at 612 Allerton Ave. and Bronx Park East, May 9th. Louis Allen Abramson is the Architect of this newly erected Nursing Home. Plans and photos were published in April "Modern Hospitals".

Italian Architects Visit

The Visiting Architects Committee and Chairmen of all other Committees were host to a segment of 22 noted Italian architects at a Cock-

tail Party on March 10th at the Architectural League.

The Party was sponsored by the New York Chapter, the Architectural League, the Architectural Forum, Progressive Architecture and Record publications.

The visiting architects landed in New York on March 8th for a 10-day visit of U. S. architectural landmarks.

The Newspaper Circuit

Chapter members have appeared recently on two important half-hour television and radio programs, as part of the continuing public relations campaign. Richard C. Stein, member of the Civic Design Committee, appeared over WNTA-TV on the Fannie Hurst Showcase to discuss "What are we going to do about our West Side Slums?" and Mrs. Ida B. Webster, chairman of the House Consulting Committee, was guest on the Emily Kimbrough radio program, over WCBS. Mrs. Webster discussed possibilities in architecture for women, and the many ways in which architectural services can provide families with better living.

The publicity part of the program, which is effective in reaching millions of readers in the Metropolitan area with news on architecture, has resulted during the same period in a number of fine articles in the press. A story on the great increase anticipated in students seeking architectural degrees pointed out that this is largely a result of growing demand for architectural services.

News of the award of the Brunner scholarship to Mr. G. E. Kidder Smith was carried in the Times and the Herald Tribune, and a scholarship set up under Chapter auspices by the Plastering Institute of Greater New York was featured in the World-Telegram & Sun and the Journal-American.

A long article on current developments in European housing and their significance to American architects quoted Samuel Ratensky in his Brunner scholarship report, and received good coverage in this area. Another article featured the House Consulting Committee's recent symposium, and brought out the point that even the lowest-priced housing would benefit from good architectural services.

Don't Write It — Say It

The Speakers' Bureau recommended to the Chapter as an important new activity by our public rela-

tions counsel, is going full steam ahead, although a number of women volunteers have signified an unwillingness to appear "in Tuxedo" (they've been matched by a number of not-so-naïve males who have asked whether this is "Tuxedo, N. Y.")

Jeffrey Ellis Aronin, chairman of the Speakers' Bureau Committee, reports that about 100 members have now volunteered to make talks, and through our account executive, Al Frantz, a very extensive list of local, state and national organizations which either meet here or may hold conventions here has been compiled. A notice of the Speakers' Bureau and its purpose, along with a list of suggested subjects for talks and panels, is now in the mail to all these groups.

God Bless The Ladies

A Founders' Committee composed of Mrs. Alonzo W. Clark III, Mrs. Robert Ward Cutler, Mrs. Morris Ketchum, Jr., Mrs. Dorothy Chandler Scott and Mrs. Harold R. Sleeper is organizing a Women's Architectural Auxiliary for the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Membership is open to all wives, widows, mothers, sisters and daughters of Chapter members, and to women architects in the Chapter.

The purpose of the group is to promote the advancement of the profession, friendship and unity within the group and greater public interest in the understanding of the architectural profession and its capacity to be of service to the community.

Already of the agenda is a tour to be held the weekend of Friday, July 31, through Sunday, August 2. Events included will be the Annual Shaker Museum Festival in Old Chatham, and visits to Tanglewood and the State Capitol, Albany. Proceeds will benefit architectural scholarships.

The Auxiliary is the first to be formed in the East. The movement started in California and there are now fifteen such groups in various parts of the nation.

Chapter Members In The News

The National Academy of Design recently elected William Platt of the New York Chapter as treasurer of their Council. John F. Harbeson, F.A.I.A., of Philadelphia, was elected President. Gordon Bunshaft and Michael Rapuano (both of New York) were the architects elected to Academicianship this year.

Edmund R. Purves, Executive Di-

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rector of the A.I.A., and W. Dudley Hunt, Jr., of the New York Chapter, were guest speakers at the annual convention of the National Association of Architectural Manufacturers in New Orleans, April 12-17.

Ulrich Franzen's new umbrella-roofed garment plant in Long Island City has been making news in the various publications.

Ladislav L. Rado of Raymond and Rado served on this year's jury for Progressive Architecture's annual design awards. The First Award went to Edward L. Barnes (of the New York Chapter) together with Wurster, Bernardi & Emmons and DeMars & Reay for their Capitol Towers urban redevelopment project for Sacramento, California. Other Chapter members receiving awards include: Victor Gruen, Steinhardt & Thompson. Among the 20 residences named as Record Houses of 1959 by Architectural Record are homes by Chapter members Larrabee Barnes; Ulrich Franzen and Davis, Brody & Wisniewski and William Conklin.

Symposium A Success

The design and planning of development and row housing could be greatly improved, but impetus for the change must come in large part from the public, the panel representing banking, government and home building agreed on March 11th.

"Good design and land planning are in general given more consideration today by lending agencies," Harold Held, vice president of the Bowery Savings Bank and Chairman of the committee on mortgage investments of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, told the group.

Coordination and integration of efforts by builders, architects, engineers, manufacturers of building products and lending agencies would promote better design, quality and cost reduction, according to Mr. Held. "There is also a great need to educate the public regarding the benefits of good design."

Design originality and the full use of architectural services pays off for the home builder, William Shroder of Shroder Company, Inc., Westchester home builders, told the group.

"Architects design all our homes, and we depend on them not only to give us good design but also to aid in placing the home on the right spot on the lot and to supervise the over-all development of the community," he said.

Mrs. Ida B. Webster, chairman of the Chapter's House Consulting Committee, called attention to the vast, monotonous, depressive, landscapes springing up in Long Island. "I think everyone is missing the boat by not using architects on even the lowest-priced housing," summed up Mrs. Webster.

The formal part of the symposium was followed by a question and discussion period in which over half of the audience actively participated. The entire symposium was moderated by Mr. Arthur Piper of House & Home.

SYRACUSE SOCIETY

April 2—Business meeting — The budget was discussed, and explained by the treasurer, Lester Young. Jack Robertson reported on the student award luncheon for the Public Relations committee, and told of plans to exhibit the models and drawings; good TV coverage was mentioned. The S.S.A. was to sponsor two lectures at the Builders' Show; according to reports in the local press these were by a certain John Van Kiven (apparently John Robertson and Robert Van Keuren, working together very closely).

President Bruce told about the disposition of legislation in Albany and referred to a letter from the N.Y.S.A.A. He thanked all those who had worked in the emergency to combat the stock school plan bill and to salvage the state building code; he particularly thanked C. J. Pollatsek of the Syracuse Builders Exchange for his valuable efforts. There was some discussion of ways to make the viewpoint of the architectural profession clearer to our representatives in the State Legislature.

April 23 (changed from April 16) —Business meeting—President Bruce announced that five new members had been accepted. He appointed a nominating committee (Curtis King, Thorvald Pederson, Harley McKee, chmn.) and charged it to report at the business meeting on May 14. He announced that Fran Hares would represent the Society at the Annual Dinner of the School of Architecture, to award the S.S.A. Prize (to Anthony Spina), and to award a prize check to the team of Phillips, Bilden, Montana and Slingerland, who had previously received certificates for their project "A Downtown Residential Area".

Marcel Breuer gave an illustrated lecture on his work and philosophy on April 16th, at Syracuse Univer-

sity, the first speaker in the Dean L. C. Dillenback series. His talk was illustrated by slides of the Benedictine Abbey and College, Collegeville, Minn., a residence in the Midwest and UNESCO Building, Paris. A particularly noteworthy comment of Mr. Breuer's was his assertion that there is no short cut to great or even good architecture. There was no doubt in our feeling that we were in the presence of one of the great, discerning form-givers of today's architecture.

A feature of the April 30th Society meeting was the exhibiting of two A.I.A. films, "A Place For Worship" and "Buildings For Business", acquired by the Central New York Chapter.

WESTCHESTER CHAPTER

March Meeting

Dean Olindo Grossi of Pratt Institute School of Architecture discussed present day student work in architecture and particularly current student work at Pratt, which he illustrated with 75 slides of the work done by his students. The system of instruction, although very different from that in effect years ago, should, without doubt, produce a large percentage of competent architects. However, more emphasis on Aesthetics, without reducing the time on the structural courses could produce an occasional great architect.

Scholarship Committee—Fred Voss had received nine applications for the scholarship which will be processed. It was suggested that the Chapter 'might find more satisfaction in awarding the annual scholarship to a student already in Architectural school rather than a high school graduate. The Committee was directed to study this matter.

Robert McCoy reported reading a recent editorial in the Macy Chain newspapers, entitled "Why Schools Cost Too Much" which stated that Governor Rockefeller was planning to have experts "develop standard school building plans". It was felt that this should read "develop standards for school buildings". The Secretary was requested to write to the Governor to ask for clarification of his position and to write a protest letter to the Macy Chain.

A Committee was elected to nominate officers for the coming season, as it is required by the by-laws. This committee consists of: Robert McCoy, Chairman; Edward Fleagle; Gerson T. Hirsch; Harry W. McConnell; and Thomas B. Corgan.

Foundation Solutions

(Continued from page 55)

3. Mat Foundation

A mat or raft foundation is a continuous footing which supports an entire structure. If it is found that the allowable soil pressure is so small that footing foundations would occupy more than half the area of the structure, a mat foundation is likely to be more economical than footings.

The major advantage of the mat with respect to economy is the reduction of forming cost of many footings since the mat may be poured in one unit. Also, the mat may be used to bridge over isolated soft spots in the soil if adequately reinforced.

4. Reduce Net Load

Mat foundations are also used to reduce the settlement of structures located above highly compressible material. This is accomplished by using a mat foundation in connection with a basement or even a sub-basement. The depth at which the mat is placed can be such that the weight of soil excavated equals the weight of the structure, resulting in a settlement due only to recompression of the soil after it has expanded during excavation. Attention must be given to the water table since handling of water may be costly. Also, a part of the gain may be lost if the foundation is brought closer to a critical layer by increasing the depth of excavation.

The writer has had experi-

ence with this foundation solution in both Ohio and New York in which foundation savings in excess of \$50,000 per structure resulted.

5. Vibroflotation

The vibroflotation process is a patented method used to increase the relative density of a deposit of loose sand so that shallow foundations can be used to support the contemplated loads. The vibroflotation machine consists of two sections, the vibrator and the follow-up pipe, with a lower jet and top jets on the vibrator. The device sinks rapidly under the combined action of jetting and vibration, forming a cone shaped crater of approximately 3 feet in diameter at ground surface. Sand is used to fill the crater as it develops. A cylinder of compacted sand approximately 8 to 10 feet in diameter is produced by a single vibroflot application.

The procedure may be less expensive than piles. The writer was a soils consultant on the Colonie Junior High School project in Colonie, New York and recommended that vibroflotation be used. Two vibroflots made 704 compactions to a depth of 20 feet, with each compaction consuming 7 or 8 tons of sand. The estimated savings on foundation costs with this method amounted to approximately \$52,000 over an alternate method.

It is emphasized that this method is most effective in clean medium to coarse sands and is not effective in fine-grained soils.

6. Miscellaneous

- (a) Rigid construction may be used in the basement and the lower stories to minimize differential settlements.
- (b) Jacking units may be built into each individual footing to handle differential settlements. This method requires periodic checks on the settlements and may be expensive.

This article has touched on both the common and some of the special methods of handling difficult sites. It is emphasized that the foundation solution for any given site depends upon the subsoil conditions, structural considerations and economic data.

A discussion of the various methods used to determine the bearing capacity of soils will appear in a later issue.

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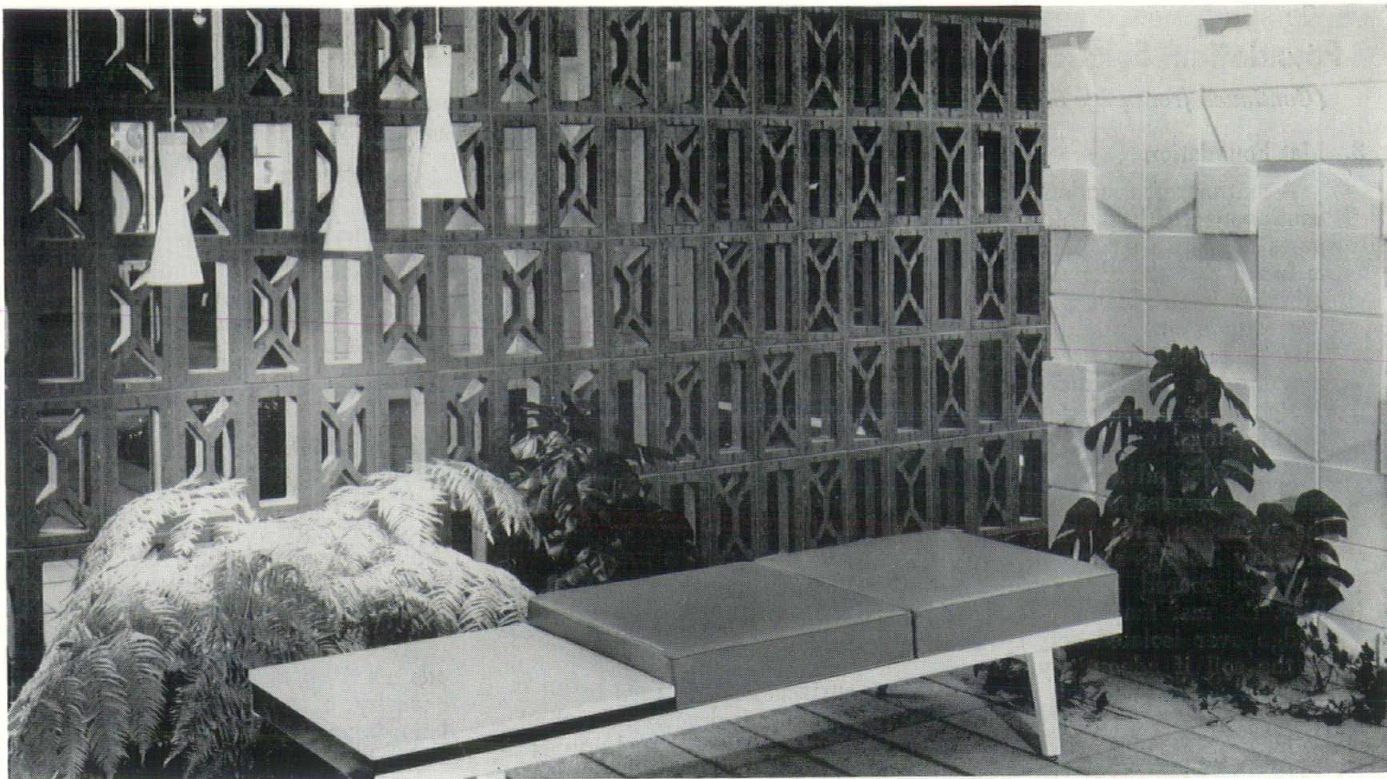
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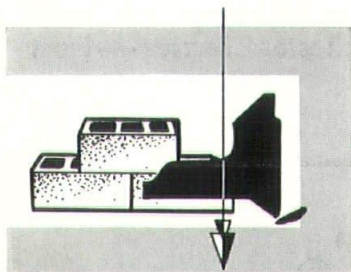
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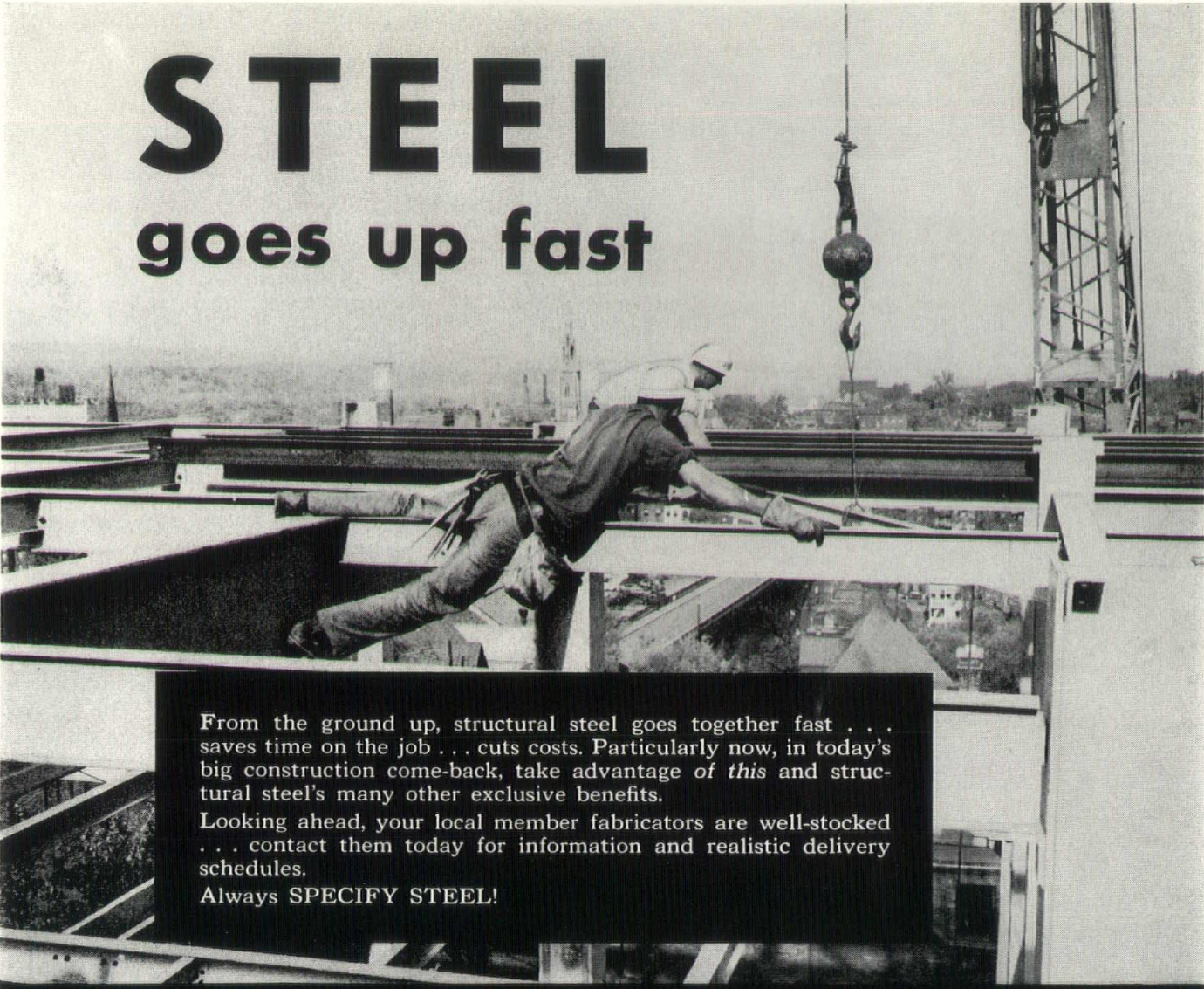
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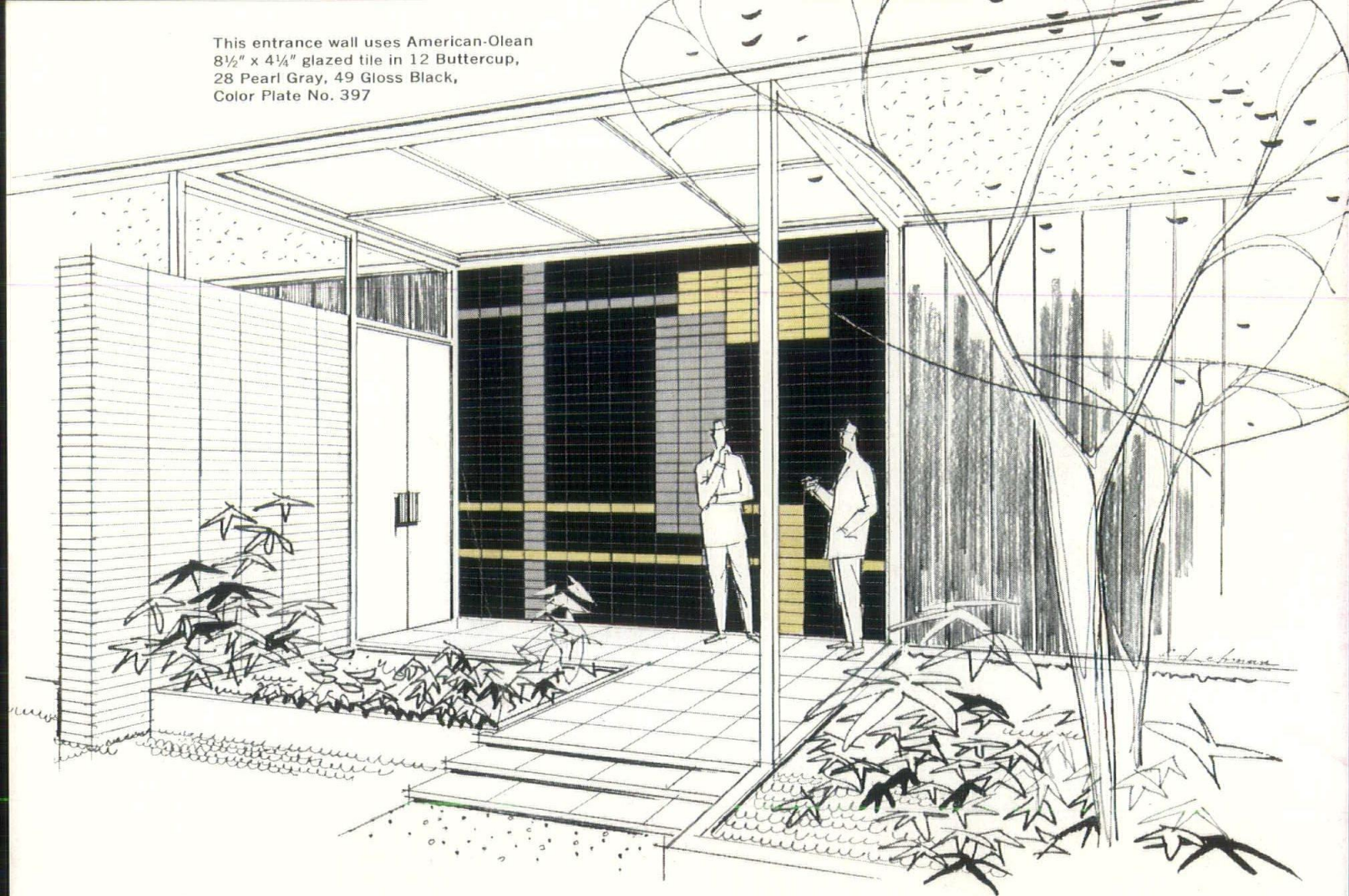
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